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### MARRIAGE.

On the 27th of July, 1895, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. J. Pates, M.A., HAROLD BAXTER, of the Bank of China and Japan, Limited, to HILDA MAUD, youngest daughter of J. HENNINGSEN, Esq., Manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

### ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The Canadian mail of the 15th July arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of China*, on the 5th August (21 days); the French mail of the 5th July arrived, per M. M. steamer *Sydney*, on the 6th August (32 days); and the American mail of the 13th July arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on the 6th August (24 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

A French column operating against pirates in Tonkin has met with a repulse.

We hear it has been decided to legislate against the chopping of the new British dollar.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Francis Wade, formerly British Minister to China.

The banks have reduced their rate of interest on twelve months deposits at Hongkong to four per cent.

The export of rice from Wuhu, forbidden last year on account of the war, has been allowed again by the Viceroy.

We (*China Gazette*) have it upon excellent authority that Li Hung-chang will have his seals etc., restored to him early next month and will be in the possession of all his former powers again.

Another outrage by Customs cruisers in Hongkong waters is reported, two junks having been seized in Pokfulam Bay.

The Russian press look upon the new French Convention with China as a brilliant success for France and a check for England.

The Directors of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company have decided to pay an interim dividend to shareholders of eight per cent.

The Hongkong military contribution is to be settled on the same basis as in the Straits Settlements, namely, 17½ per cent. of the revenue.

A severe typhoon occurred in Japan on the 24th July, which worked great havoc. At Kuchinotzu five foreign vessels were driven ashore.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—Germany is to have a Concession at Tientsin, below the present British Concession, and the news has given general satisfaction at that port.

According to advices from Tientsin, the *N. C. Daily News* says, the official deputed by the mandarins to mark out the new German Concession at that port is Wu Ting-fang (Ng Choy).

It is notified by the Singapore Government that the proclamation of 8th May, prohibiting Chinese immigration into that port by vessels leaving or touching at Macao, Swatow, or Hainan, has now been entirely withdrawn.

The new Tariff Convention between Great Britain and Japan, that was to have been negotiated within six months after the signature of the Revised Treaty, received the signatures of the Delegates on the morning of the 15th July.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited, was held on Saturday, when the report and accounts were adopted. Reference was made to the West River, and hopes were expressed that the stream may shortly be opened to steam traffic.

The *Hupao* hears that Lin, Taotai of Shanghai, will probably go as Minister to England vice Kung Chao-yuan, who is to supersede H.E. Tsü Hsing-yuan, Chinese Minister to the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, the last named Minister's term of service expiring next September.

A commission has been appointed to investigate the causes of the Szechuen riots. Mr. Tratman, Acting Consul at Chungking is to represent the British element and the Rev. Spencer Lewis the American. The commission is not regarded as satisfactory, the general opinion being that it should have been composed of officials of high rank.

According to latest accounts from Tungechow, says the *China Gazette*, Dr. Sheffield is making only slow progress towards recovery. The stitching in the extensive wound over his kidneys had given way three times, and it is feared that he will permanently lose the use of one arm and an eye. At best he can scarcely ever hope to be more than a helpless wreck.

At the audience of the Japanese Minister to Peking with the Emperor of China on the 7th July there was again an improvement in the ceremonial, the Minister's credentials being borne by Prince Kung to the Emperor by the central flight of three flights of steps leading to the Throne. Hitherto the side steps have been used, the central flight being reserved for the Imperial feet alone.

A despatch wired to Shanghai from Peking, the *N. C. Daily News* says, reports that the Governor of Honan has requested permission to open a number of mines in that province, beginning first with a coal mine. Foreign machinery is declared to be essential to the success of the mines in question, and this is the reason why the Board of Revenue has to be asked for permission to import it. The Emperor has left the decision to the Board.

A Peking telegram of the 28th July, to the *N. C. Daily News* says:—Lu Ch'uan-lin, the new Viceroy of Szechuen, has telegraphed a memorial to the Emperor laying the whole blame of the recent riots on Lin Ping-chang; and declaring that as he had countenanced them he should be the one to restore the *status quo ante*. The Emperor has consequently ordered Liu Ping-chang to remain in Szechuen and settle the affair.

An official notification has been issued at Macao establishing a medical registration of deaths, the service to be under the control of a duly qualified doctor with a suitable staff. The cause of every death is to be ascertained and certified, no burial being permitted without a certificate. This, the order constituting the service states, will afford the most certain means of discovering epidemic disease and coping with the outbreak in its earliest stages.

Asiatic cholera has broken out among the Russian ships in Chefoo harbour. Thirty men have been attacked on board the *Zubiaka* and twenty on the *Bobr*, but we are glad to state that up to last advices only four cases had resulted fatally. Mat shed hospitals have been erected at Lighthouse island, where the men affected are being treated. There is a good deal of diarrhoea of a virulent type among the Chinese in the native town and anthrax has broken out among the cattle.

A horrible massacre of English missionaries has taken place at Kutien, near Foochow. The victims were ten in number, eight of them being ladies, one a male missionary, and one a child. Others escaped severely wounded. The houses were burnt, some of those who have lost their lives being burnt with them. The outrage was the work of a fanatical sect of vegetarians. It has been known for some time past that ill will was entertained by them towards the native Christians and the authorities were appealed to for protection, but neglected to afford it. Indignation meetings have been held at Foochow and Shanghai in connection with the affair.

A representative of the *Kobe Yushin Nippo* recently paid a visit to Captain Uchida, of the Japanese man-of-war *Chiyoda-kan*, now in Kobe, and received from him an account of how the Japanese war vessels came to discover the Chinese men-of-war previous to the great naval engagement in the Yellow Sea. Captain Uchida said that about this time the Japanese vessels were constantly reconnoitring Weihaiwei and Shantung promontory with the object of discovering the Chinese men-of-war, but without success. When the first flying squadron and the main squadron arrived off the Ta-tong on the 14th of September it was learned from the Japanese scouts belonging to the army that Chinese war vessels were assembling in the neighbourhood of the Yalu, and the Japanese fleet at once steamed in that direction, with the result that is now so well known. This is additional testimony that the engagement at Yalu was forced upon the Chinese by the Japanese fleet.



### THE KUTIEN MASSACRE.

Since the Tientsin massacre in 1870 the hostility to foreigners in China has given rise to no more startling and lamentable occurrence than the Kutien massacre of the 1st inst., in which eight ladies, one male missionary, and a child lost their lives. Lamentable and horrifying as the news is, it is not surprising. For the past five years outrages upon foreigners have been perpetrated with almost complete impunity and appetite has been increased by what it fed upon. The outrages along the Yangtze in 1891, including the partial burning of the foreign settlement at Ichang and the murders of Messrs. ARGENT and GREEN at Wusueh, as well as the murders of Messrs. WIKHOLM and JOHANSEN at Sungpu in 1893, and many other minor outrages that have occurred since then, have all been allowed to go unpunished. The decapitation of a coolie or the payment of a monetary indemnity is no sufficient reparation for such acts of savagery and affords no security against their repetition. The Chinese know by experience that the cost of murdering a foreigner or two or burning a foreign settlement has not hitherto amounted to much, and they are apparently prepared to pay it. This crowning horror at Kutien must bring about a different state of affairs. However reluctant it may be to take action, the British Government cannot stand by and see a number of inoffensive women and children massacred. The details of the horrible affair have not yet come to hand and it is impossible to say to what precise extent the officials may be implicated in the matter either as incitors of the outbreak or simply as having neglected to take reasonable measures for its prevention or suppression. It has been known for some time, however, that ill will was entertained by the populace against the native Christians, and the authorities when appealed to sent a single runner, who carried with him no authority at all. It was not at that time supposed by the foreigners that they themselves were in danger, but there can be little doubt the officials must have had some knowledge of the mischief that was brewing. The murderers, it seems, belong to a fanatical sect. It is possible the officials and literati may have not been so closely associated with the matter as they were in the recent Szechuen outrages and the riots of 1891 along the Yangtze, but it is by their default that the massacre has been allowed to take place, and for the failure to afford protection the Chinese Government must be held responsible.

The wholesale slaughter that has occurred must excite the indignation of every right thinking man. The practical question, however, is what should be done in the matter. Lord SALISBURY was at the head of the Foreign Office when the riots of 1891 occurred and he allowed himself to be bamboozled by a tale that the outbreak had its origin in an anti-dynastic movement, the immediate object, it was pretended, being to embroil the Peking Government with the Foreign Powers in order to afford an opportunity for the intended rebellion. People on the spot had little faith in this explanation at the time and the history of the past four years has completely disproved it. China in the meantime has been embroiled with a Foreign Power to some purpose, has been brought to her knees and humiliated in the dust, and yet of rebellion there has been none, but the old anti-foreign spirit has been steadily fanned by responsible officials and men of letters, and has broken out with renewed virulence, resulting in the Szechuen outrages and now in the culminating horror of Kutien. Lord SALISBURY

takes up the reins of office again after an interval of three years and finds the question of the safety of foreigners in China in much the same position in which he left it, all the fine professions of the Peking Government blown to the winds, and the hatred of foreigners more intense than ever. If his Lordship wants a few coolies' heads the Chinese Government will provide them for him without making much trouble about it, likewise a moderate amount of sycee to compensate the Mission for the destruction of its property, the injured for their sufferings, and the friends of the murdered for their bereavement. All this can be had for the asking, but it is little to the purpose. Let the rioters be dealt with as justice may require and due compensation be paid, but over and above all that it is the clear and unmistakable duty of the British Government to see that the Chinese officials whose connivance or indifference is responsible for the outrages are severely punished, not by some nominal deprivation of a riding jacket or peacock's feather or any nonsense of that kind, but, if not with death, by some sentence to be carried out on British territory and under the supervision of British officials; and at the same time let the eyes of the Peking Government be opened to the danger of their devious courses by demanding large concessions, something that will make them wince and be more careful for the future. Our French and Russian friends have opened their mouths pretty widely in connection with the service they rendered China by securing for her a reduction of the Japanese demands; let England open hers as widely in connection with the outrages of which her subjects have been made the victims. And while demanding and enforcing large concessions as a salutary punishment to China let a vigorous gunboat policy be revived in order to ensure her good behaviour for the future. This may stimulate the cupidity of other nations and lead to the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. So much the better. Under its present government the country is only fit for dismemberment.

### THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION QUESTION.

The compromise arrived at with reference to the Straits military contribution is not a very great victory for the colony. A slight monetary relief, likely to prove only temporary, has been afforded, but the political principles contended for by the local agitators have not been conceded, have not even been noticed, by the home Government. It was urged in the first place that the contribution made by the colony, instead of covering the cost of the whole garrison, should cover only the expenditure required for purely local defence, the expenditure caused by Singapore's being made an imperial coaling station being properly chargeable to imperial funds; and in the second place that the expenditure of the colony's revenue should be entirely at the discretion of the local legislature. As a subsidiary point it was also urged that the official members of the Legislative Council should be allowed to vote "in accordance with their conscience," that is, to oppose the Government under which they serve. All these points have been disregarded in the reply of the late Secretary of State, who says, in effect, that as the lump sum in sterling previously demanded from the colony has been found rather too heavy a burden the Imperial Government will in future accept in lieu thereof a contribution of 17½ per cent. of the net colonial revenue. Either an increase of the revenue or a substantial rise in

exchange will bring the contribution up to the same figure in sterling as that at which it previously stood. Such a rise in exchange as would materially affect the question is possible but very improbable; an increase in the revenue, on the other hand, may be looked upon as practically certain, and in a few years the colony will therefore be paying as much as ever. There is a proviso that in no year shall the sum paid exceed the cost of the garrison for that year; otherwise the bargain might have turned out distinctly unfavourable to the Straits. For the year 1895, however, there is a saving, on the basis of the estimated revenue, of \$142,229. An increase of less than a million dollars in the revenue would wipe away the saving, and such an increase took place between the years 1884 and 1890. During the last few years there has, owing to bad times, been a decline in the revenue, but during the next few years a rapid increase may safely be reckoned on. In the meantime, however, the colony's finances will experience some relief in consequence of the new arrangement, and those who have led the long and bitter battle with the home Government are to be congratulated on their success, though it is only partial and, if we look ahead, of somewhat doubtful value. The doubtful value arises from the consideration that while on the one hand the revenue may fairly be expected to increase, on the other hand an increase in the strength of the garrison and in the expenditure thereon is also practically certain, so that it may be taken for granted that in future the colony out of every dollar it raises in the way of revenue will have to pay to the home Government by way of military contribution 17½ cents. And to remove "a much vexed question from the arena of 'annual debate'" the Secretary of State suggests that a permanent Ordinance should be passed appropriating 17½ per cent. of the colonial revenues to the use of the Imperial Government. The argument founded on the imaginary distinction between local and imperial defence will thus be swept away once for all and the colony will go on automatically increasing its contribution with never a word said about it. There is at present no sign of any retardation in the increase of armaments, the tendency indeed is quite in the opposite direction, and with the changing conditions in the Far East it is not unlikely that within the next ten years the garrisons of Hongkong and Singapore will have to be doubled. Looking at the matter from an impartial point of view, however, there can be no doubt that if the colonies are to pay contributions at all a percentage of their revenue is the fairest basis on which they can be levied. What the percentage should be is a point on which argument might be carried on indefinitely. The Straits people originally suggested 12½ per cent., but now, rather curiously, seem well content to pay 17½ per cent.

Hongkong, it is reported, is to be placed in the same position as the Straits and in future pay 17½ per cent. of its revenue instead of a fixed sum of £40,000. There is a mistaken impression abroad that the Straits have hitherto been more harshly treated than Hongkong. Sir CHARLES MITCHELL, the Governor of the Straits, in his recently published despatch to the Secretary of State, after referring to certain colonies which pay no military contribution, says:—"Even in the cases of 'Ceylon, Hongkong, and Mauritius the amount recovered is not nearly in the same proportion to the cost of their defence and to their revenues as is that exacted from the Straits Settlements.'" As regards this colony that remark, though



true with reference to the cost of defence, is quite opposed to fact in so far as concerns the proportion the contribution bears to the revenue. Writing in the early part of this year we said:—"In the Straits the estimated revenue for 1895, enhanced by increased taxation, is \$3,973,521, and the contribution of £90,000, taken at the exchange of the day, comes to about 22½ per cent. of that amount. But if to the above revenue be added that of the various municipalities, which was in 1893 \$1,162,862, we arrive at a total of \$5,596,383, on which sum the contribution amounts to about 16 per cent. only, instead of 22½ per cent. Hongkong's estimated revenue for 1895 is \$2,079,526, and the military contribution of £40,000, taken at the exchange of 2s., amounts to 19 per cent. of that sum. As a matter of fact, therefore, we are worse off than our neighbours in the south by some three per cent." In Hongkong there is no distinction between municipal and general revenue, the whole being merged in one common treasury. This point, as bearing on the comparison between taxation in the Straits and England and the proportion military expenditure bears thereto, is dwelt on at some length by Sir CHARLES MITCHELL in his despatch. There is local taxation in the Straits, but not to the same extent as at home, and many great public works which in England are paid for by local taxation in Singapore have to be paid for out of the general revenue. This argument applies much more forcibly to Hongkong, where we have no municipal taxation as distinct from general revenue. To place us in the same position as the Straits, therefore, a rebate should be allowed in respect of so much of the revenue as may be required for purely municipal purposes. If we take this rebate at one-fifth, which is rather less than the proportion the municipal revenues of the Straits bear to the sum of the municipal and general revenues combined, we have the sum of \$1,663,000 left as that proportion of the estimated revenue of the present year available for taxation for the purposes of the military contribution, and 17½ per cent. upon that amount would yield \$291,000, whereas £40,000, the present amount of the contribution, at 2s. to the dollar comes to \$400,000, or \$109,000 more than we ought to pay if we were taxed only in the same proportion as Singapore. This is a point that ought to be insisted on when the new arrangement is made, for it would be unfair to levy the military contribution on that portion of the revenue which may be classed as purely municipal.

#### THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

Although it is even yet somewhat doubtful what are the exact provisions of the new Convention between France and China, it is tolerably obvious that our Gallic friends have succeeded in securing something substantial as the price of their assistance in checkmating Japan in Manchuria. How far the concessions were granted by China in gratitude for the intervention that saved to her the Liaotung Peninsula or how far they were due to the joint pressure of Russia and France we perhaps may never learn officially; it is quite possible that both causes influenced the Chinese decision, the latter probably much more potentially. The Chinese Government do not love the French, nor are they ordinarily disposed to pay much attention to threats from Paris. The Chinese rather plume themselves upon having come out best in one encounter with France. They believe that they kept the French out of Formosa, and though they did not drive

them from Tonkin they lived in hopes of doing so one day or of rendering the country not worth holding. Ever since the inglorious Franco-China War of 1884-85 the Chinese through their Viceroys in Yunnan and the Two Kwang appear to have laboured steadily to render Tonkin an undesirable possession by maintaining or encouraging the operations of native banditti and recruiting their ranks from China. The Chinese, as we said before, have no affection for the French, and their new found gratitude was hardly likely to take the form of voluntary concession in the shape of territory, mining rights in Yunnan, and the opening of new ports or cities to French trade. Rather have they, we imagine, yielded to pressure they felt unable to resist, and reluctantly granted to the French Government ample compensation for a series of injuries and rebuffs.

The French Government on their part, we may depend, did not join the new triple alliance in the East for the single purpose of benefiting China. No doubt as a matter of choice they would have preferred to help the Japanese; but the voice of their only and most puissant ally in Europe called to them for assistance, and the interests of Japan were no more considered from that moment. Had the Muscovite proposition been one for the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire it would have been as readily received as that for preventing the partition of Manchuria by Japan. Indeed, with the ravenous earth hunger France has latterly suffered from, it is probable that a general division of the dominions of the Son of Heaven among Powers capable of governing them would have commanded unqualified approval in Paris. When they joined hands with Russia in the effort to deprive Japan of a part of the fruits of victory, therefore, it was with no thought of benefiting China. The last passage at arms with that huge but unwieldy Power left anything but a pleasant taste in the French mouth. The French Government of the day were not sufficiently bold to carry the hostilities to a successful issue, and made peace on terms which certainly damaged French and indeed all foreign prestige in China, besides having an injurious effect on foreign interests generally in the Far East. The prospect of restoring in some degree that lost prestige on the present occasion must have been very grateful to the feelings of M. GERARD, the French Minister at Peking. To successfully impose conditions upon the Chinese Government without resorting to hostilities was indeed a triumph of diplomacy. It may be urged that such a policy does not seem altogether generous or magnanimous, but as magnanimity and forbearance are lost on the Chinese, that suggestion need not disturb the equanimity of French diplomats. Were the Chinese like civilised people and their Government perversive to reason it might be different, but nothing can be gained from the Chinese Government without a threat and the means to enforce it if necessary.

Turning to the results of these negotiations—or we should perhaps more correctly term them demands—so far as they have been made known they should prove highly advantageous to the French, if they know how to make use of them. In the rectification of their Indo-Chinese frontier they have not only got it defined, but they have gained a considerable concession of territory. This may not prove of any great benefit immediately, but should do so if the means of communication be properly developed. The right to extend the Tonkin railways into the Chinese Empire is also an important one, as it will give the French an opportunity of acquiring rights in China which may lead to

further developments later on. The same may be said of the concession of mining rights in the three southern provinces. The mineral resources of Yunnan are very great, and the copper mines there of unusual richness. Indeed, Yunnan has for centuries supplied China with copper, and, if this can be done with the primitive mining appliances used by Chinese miners, how much more profitable might the output be rendered by the use of modern scientific mining appliances! The Chinese Government did not make this concession to France either freely or lightly we may be sure. At any other time it would have been resisted even under threat of war. The statement that several southern ports are to be opened to French commerce is probably a mistake. What is meant is, we imagine, that several Chinese cities or towns in the three southern provinces accessible from the French frontier are to be opened to French commerce in addition to Lungchow and Mengtzu. There are no ports of special commercial value on the coast of Kwangtung that France wishes to have opened, and as she plays solely for her own hand she does not want to see the river ports above Canton opened, since, by virtue of the favoured-nation clause of the Treaties, they would then become accessible to other nations. It must not be forgotten that France, in her relations with China, pursues a purely selfish policy; she not only does not desire other Powers to participate in any advantages she may obtain, but she schemes to secure a monopoly of any market she is able to reach. For this reason it is difficult for either Great Britain, the United States, or Germany to co-operate with her, or with Russia, in a common policy *vis-à-vis* China. It only therefore remains for the three great Powers before named to decide upon what they want, and then insist upon their demands with at least as much determination as was shown by France before securing the valuable privileges just conceded by the new Convention.

#### THE REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE.

For some time past there have been complaints that money was a drug in the London market. Though not yet a drug in the Far East the tendency is towards lower rates, and the Banks now pay only four per cent. instead of five per cent. in twelve months deposits. No reduction in the rates charged for advances has yet been announced, but that is a natural sequel that cannot long be delayed. Most of our readers have no doubt seen a paragraph that has been going the round of the papers to the effect that on 24th June the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to renew £1,300,000 of Treasury bills maturing soon, which were placed in June last year at an average discount rate of £1 1s. 10d. per cent. These bills have been renewed for another twelve months at the phenomenal rate of 13s. 8d. per cent. The plethora of money is so great that the competition for the bills brought forth tenders for £12,246,000. The lowest price accepted—viz., £99 5s. 7d.—gives a yield of only 14s. 5d. for the twelve months, whilst the average price paid by the Government is equal to a discount rate of only 13s. 8d., say 1d. under 11-16 per cent. The London market influences the markets of the world, and the competition for the employment of money is likely to make itself felt soon in Hongkong and the Far East in other directions than the mere reduction of the rate on bank deposits. Some of the figures given in the last report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are rather significant in this connection. Taking the last six half-yearly reports and the



report for the first half of 1885, that is, ten years ago, the figures for the deposits are as follow:—

	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
June 1885 .....			\$ 53,457,227
Dec. 1892 .....	\$53,980,217	24,912,476	99,711,481
June 1893 .....	55,564,121	4,283,373	59,871,134
Dec. 1893 .....	59,343,306	3,415,992	89,777,680
June 1894 .....	61,240,597	2,942,932	92,212,995
Dec. 1894 .....	73,654,339	3,064,611	164,300,754
June 1895 .....	88,896,069	3,300,107	119,804,395

The cash on hand as shown in the same reports was as follows:—

June, 1885 .....	\$12,713,861
Dec., 1892 .....	16,332,215
June, 1893 .....	15,323,006
Dec., 1893 .....	18,014,254
June, 1894 .....	17,369,223
Dec., 1894 .....	36,874,915
June, 1895 .....	44,664,055

The Australian bank crisis led to large withdrawals of gold deposits from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as well as from other Banks, and the plethora of gold which has prevailed in London for the last few years is largely due to that movement. To meet the crisis the Eastern Banks deemed it prudent to bring their assets into as liquid a state as possible and in pursuance of that policy had to largely curtail the financial facilities they formerly offered, so that money instead of being a drug on the local market was for a time almost unobtainable on any terms. The crisis is now past and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is left with nearly forty-five million dollars on its hands in cash, for the bulk of which it would presumably be glad to find remunerative employment, reserving only so much as may be necessary for the requirements of current business. The other banks are in a similar position, more or less, and the reduction of the rate of interest allowed on deposits shows that they are not anxious to attract more money to their overflowing coffers. The reduction of the bank rate of interest means a reduction in the rates of interest all round, including those on bank advances, and a corresponding advance in the value of all sound securities. With returning confidence and larger demands for money for business purposes the decline in the rates of interest may be retarded, but the tendency, on the local market at all events, will be downwards rather than upwards. On the London market there may be some recovery, due to the outflow of capital seeking higher rates of interest than are to be found there, but that will mean an inflow of capital to the Far East, as well as to other promising fields of investment, and will depress rates there. From some points of view cheap money may not be regarded as an unmixed boon. Trustees and Public Companies having large sums to invest will find their income considerably diminished, and even the humble clerk who makes a small saving out of his monthly salary will find an appreciable difference in the rapidity of its accumulation at compound interest when the rate is four per cent. instead of five. But, leaving out of account these special interests, the effect of cheap money on the colony as a whole ought to be to stimulate enterprise and promote the general prosperity.

#### BOYCOTTING IN JAPAN.

A paragraph in a Japan contemporary states that the Yokohama Guild of Yarn Dealers has decided to boycott Messrs. CORNES & Co. unless they accept the arbitration of the Guild, having arranged among themselves that the decision of the Japanese Court against their president, Mr. KIMURA, was unjust. The Tokyo Guild was also to be asked for its support. We do not know whether the action of the Guild is illegal according to Japanese law, but if not legislation ought to be passed to meet the

case. Boycotting in its ordinary sense calls for suppression in Japan, and much more so when it is applied for the purpose of nullifying the decision of a court of law. Messrs. CORNES and Co. had a dispute with Mr. KIMURA in reference to certain goods which had been ordered by the latter but of which he refused to take delivery on the ground that they were not according to contract. It was an ordinary commercial dispute, such as arises every day, and it was carried for decision to a court of law, which gave judgment in favour of Messrs. CORNES and Co. There the matter ought to have ended, unless the defendant elected to carry the case on appeal to a higher court. Instead of adopting that course, however, he appears to have appealed to his guild, which has condemned the decision as unjust and threatens to visit the plaintiffs with a boycott unless they waive their judgment. If this be a correct statement of the facts, the matter is one of considerable moment for the Japanese Government and the administration of justice in the country. The Japanese are on the eve of resuming their judicial autonomy and in a few years all foreigners in the country will be subject to Japanese law. But what confidence can be felt in the administration of justice, what respect for the decision of the courts, if legal judgments are to be overruled and set aside by commercial combinations? The alteration in Japan's treaty relations will not, it is true, make any difference in such cases as the one under notice, because under the existing conditions claims against Japanese subjects have to be adjudicated upon by Japanese tribunals, but the incident is of importance as tending to show that the Japanese tribunals to whose jurisdiction foreigners are shortly to be subjected do not possess the confidence and respect of the Japanese themselves and that their decisions are liable to be overruled by bodies having no legal status. It rests with the Japanese Government to amend that state of things. If the law as it stands is sufficient to check the proceedings of the guild, then the law ought to be promptly and decidedly enforced; if the law is defective it ought to be amended. Failing this, neither the Japanese Government nor the Japanese courts of law can enjoy the full respect and confidence of foreigners as being able and willing to administer impartial justice. What would happen if such a case arose in England? Let it be supposed that one firm obtained judgment against another in an English court and that a commercial association thereupon called upon the successful party to waive his judgment and to accept in lieu thereof the decision of the association, under pain of being boycotted. All the parties concerned in the matter would render themselves liable to be sued for damages, to be indicted for engaging in an illegal conspiracy, and to be committed for contempt of court. If the law in Japan does not meet such a case in a similar way then the law is defective.

The *China Gazette* of the 1st inst. says:—Yesterday afternoon the heat was so intense that even the indefatigable bill and bullion brokers had to suspend operations and give their fiery charioteers a rest—also the bank managers. Only one extra energetic broker continued his wild career, and thereby hangs a tale. To day the temperature was almost higher than that of yesterday, and very little business was done. Early this afternoon another death from heat apoplexy occurred in the Settlement. A Mr. Sandberg, lately second officer of the barque *Satsuma*, was seized in his room at the Sailors' Home and died almost immediately. Dr. Macleod was at once sent for, but all was over when he arrived.

## MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES NEAR FOOCHOW.

### TEN ENGLISH MISSIONARIES KILLED.

#### THE VICTIMS ONE MAN, EIGHT LADIES, AND ONE CHILD.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]  
FOOCHOW, 5th August, 1.55 a.m.

A massacre of missionaries took place on the 1st inst. at Kutien, 120 miles west of Foochow in the interior. Ten English missionaries were killed. The Americans escaped. The property was burnt. Four missionaries were burnt in their houses.

The dead are the Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Stewart, governess, and one child, Misses Saunders (two), H. Newcombe, Gordon, Marshall, and Stewart. The badly wounded are Miss Codrington and two of Mr. Stewart's children.

No provocation whatever was given for the massacre.

The perpetrators are a society of vegetarians believed to be numerous about Kutien.

News of the affair reached here yesterday. The U. S. Consul immediately saw the Viceroy, demanded a launch, and sent the Marshal of the Consulate to the relief of the wounded. He returned to-day with the survivors.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]  
SHANGHAI, 5th August, 7.40 p.m.

A public meeting was held here to-day to consider the situation in connection with the massacre at Kutien. Mr. R. M. Campbell presided. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. G. J. Morrison, seconded by Mr. R. W. Little and supported by the Rev. T. Richard and the Rev. J. R. Hykes, was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved to appeal to our respective Governments for protection from outrage by Chinese and against the apparently inadequate manner in which the persons guilty of former outrages have been and are being dealt with."

The Americans have appointed the Rev. J. R. Hykes to confer with the China Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and the two Misses Saunders belonged to the Church of England Missionary Society and the other four ladies were sisters of the Zenana Society.

Bishop Burdon, the head of the Mission in China, on receiving information of the terrible massacre at once sent the telegrams to his Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robeson, who wired the news to Lord Salisbury, the Premier, with as much haste as possible.

Of the actual cause for the antipathy which has been displayed with such dreadful intensity against the foreign missionaries Bishop Burdon is not able to speak with any degree of certainty. It was known that there was ill feeling against the native Christians, but he did not think for one moment that the aversion would be extended to the foreigners. The trouble originated some months back, and the Bishop heard particulars of it in October last when, in pursuance of his duties as head of the Missionary Society, he visited Foochow, which is included in his diocese. At that time considerable opposition was being shown by these so-called vegetarians, but the opposition was at that time solely directed against the native Christians, and the foreigners did not fear for their own safety in the least. The outrages commenced by the vegetarians reaping the fields of the native Christians, and carrying away the produce as plunder. A strong protest was entered against these depredations, and the mandarins were urged to interfere and put a stop to the robberies. But instead of giving effective protection to the Christians and taking rigorous measures to suppress the hostile feeling, they sent one man, a runner, to use his feeble influence with the desperadoes. He was laughed at, and they told him to go about his business, and he did so; he had absolutely no power



over them. The trouble, far from ceasing, got more serious. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, who is among the slain, had grave fears for the safety of the native missionaries. Never before had he had such a strong presentiment that the rising would culminate in an awful tragedy. He beseeched the Chinese officials to send adequate protection, but the protection never came. Gradually aversion was shown to the foreign missionaries, but why, Bishop Burdon does not know. As our special telegram says, no provocation whatever was given for the massacre. The foreign missionaries showed every sign of good feeling, and worked smoothly in their various districts, and there was, apparently, no ill will shown toward them. But at length there was a sudden change. The foreign missionaries were attacked, with what painful result is shown in our telegram. How the American missionaries escaped is a mystery, for they were working with their English friends, and would therefore be near the place at the time of the massacre.

### COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

After inflation comes reaction, but as neither "in" nor "re" are yet imported into cotton mills, whatever course intending subscribers to mills in posse may deem it wise to pursue, shareholders in mills in esse need not take alarm at the first note of newspaper warning nor be in hot haste to put in force a very good old trade maxim that "first loss is always the least" by sacrificing their shares simply because several new prospectuses are being issued and companies promoted. The prospectus of the first cotton spinning and weaving company was guardedly worded, and while there may be a difference of opinion as to what constitutes "a handsome net profit on capital," it did not figure out profits of 25 per cent., which should carry their own refutation to any thinking mind and only require to be preserved to bring confusion upon those who contrive or connive at such alchemy in their indecent scramble for commissions. It is the simplest thing in the world to say if cotton costs this and yarn sells for that, working expenses are the other and there is your 25 per cent. profit. Were such estimates put forward by those whom people trust, it would have weight and would tell; when put forward without a moment's consideration of the ultimate consequences of such haphazard reasoning it must produce lasting bitterness, if it does not create irreparable injury and degrade the industry it seeks to promote. Cotton spinning in China is for the present a lottery; it ought to turn out well, but there is no assurance that it will. It is quite true there seems to be some uncertainty about the scale of Customs duty Shanghai yarn will be liable to, and it is possible that to protect the Chinese-owned mills built round about Shanghai and which pay a royalty on their output, the production of foreign-owned mills will be taxed to the extreme the treaty allows, but that is only one of the items which should enter into any promoter's calculation of cost, and should it be overlooked it would be doing small justice to those (and they are practically the public) who are invited to subscribe to an undertaking. The prices at which cotton can be bought and yarn sold require most careful consideration, and while it is easy to take a price for cotton of Tls. 11-5-0 because some time or for a long time that has been its price, it by no means follows that, when cotton spinning increases and demand for cotton increases with it, Tls. 11-5-0 will continue to be the price; the chances are against it, for there is always some relation in an established industry between the price of the raw material and the manufactured article. Re-opening of the Indian mints, as bearing on the price of yarn, may or may not be worthy of consideration, but the result in that direction would seem to be that if Indian mills are losing on their present working, they would rather strive to get a higher price for their yarns under altered and more favourable conditions than they would continue to face losses, which must be met out of something and cannot be continued indefinitely. However, any one who confronts public criticism with figures may do so on a safe basis by taking the prices over a number of years of Shanghai cotton and Indian yarn and, given the cost of working, can realize that cotton spinning in Shanghai ought not to gross less

than 14 per cent., which, after providing for agents' commissions, depreciation, etc., should return 6 per cent. dividends to shareholders, and this without allowing anything for the higher price yarn made from China cotton should, following the precedent established in Japan, command over the price of Indian yarn, and which upon actual sales of Shanghai yarn is from Tl. 1 per bale above best Indian to Tls. 7 per bale above common Indian spinnings. Given the lowest margin of Tl. 1 per bale and it raises the profit at once 2½ per cent., so that really there is not much to be dreaded until the Shanghai market becomes swamped with yarn of a certain standard, which either kills the imported article or is killed by it. Everything is in favour of mills in Shanghai at least holding their own against Indian mills, but it is a mistake to present them to the public as vast money-making concerns until it is ascertained from actual experience that they are, nor should profits be estimated on paper with the recklessness one associates with mining ventures. Cotton spinning may be—very possibly will be—over done, but spinning is a beginning, not an end, and as cotton spinning, pure and simple, in India has run its course, all fresh plant now laid down is for the purpose of weaving; and so it must be in Shanghai in the not distant future, and cotton spinning will be but a prelude to weaving, which is not killed yet even in Lancashire. Whether Shanghai cotton is cheap or dear is a matter of opinion. It may be dear for low numbers, while at the same time cheap for counts Shanghai proposes to spin, but it is a point for the decision of experts, of whom a number will be on hand when mills get to work. The caution conveyed by the prices of mill shares in other parts of the world is not one likely to influence company promoters and may moreover be explained, in the case of India, by the industry being overdone, because no fine yarn can be spun from Indian cotton without very slow working of the machinery, which does not pay, and there must necessarily be a limit sometime or other to the consumption of coarse yarn. Besides, Indian mills are at present taxed by adverse exchanges, which is a very sufficient reason why they should suffer in the same way Lancashire does. It is not in Lancashire only that mills become ancient and out of date and consequently quoted at a discount; the same can be seen all over Yorkshire, or, to bring the parallel nearer home, we have new steamers building every day and paying, while old steamers lose money and are laid up until they can be sold for something over the price of old iron. Importance need not therefore be attached to quotations of Lancashire mills while information whether they are old concerns or new ones is withheld. The gain, the undisputed gain, which Shanghai has is in cheap labour, not necessarily cheaper than in India, but if we allow as cheap, then India can only compete at the cost of carriage to Shanghai. Lancashire does not dread cotton spinning so much as it fears weaving in the East. There is much less labour put into spinning than into weaving, and it is the price of labour which tells. Except the work-a-day clothes of labourers, the cloths chiefly consumed in the East are made from yarns finer in count than 26 and in the production of such yarns Lancashire is unrivalled. It will be an evil day for her when the mills of India, China, and Japan, having exhausted the profitability of spinning thick yarns from their own cotton, take to importing fine yarns from Lancashire, and turn them into cloths with their cheap labour on the looms she herself supplies.

### REVIEWS.

*The Currency of the Farther East, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*, by J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Colonial Secretary and Registrar General, etc., Hongkong. Vol. I.—A Description of the Glover Collection of Chinese, Annamese, Japanese, Korean Coins; of Coins used as Amulets; and Chinese Government and Private Notes. Vol. II.—The Plates to Vol. I. Hongkong: Noronha and Co.

WHAT is perhaps most needed at the present time by the student of Eastern civilization is a systematizing of the knowledge we already possess, and it is with pleasure that we recognise in Mr. Lockhart's new work a very decided step towards the systematizing of our knowledge in a very important department of this civilization

When it is remembered that in China, as in other countries, the fate of the government has at times depended upon its action with regard to the currency, and that more than one Chinese dynasty has been overthrown as a direct result of bad judgment in this direction, thus deeply affecting if not entirely changing the whole course of the subsequent history of the nation, it will readily be acknowledged that anyone who deals with the history of the coinage is not merely labelling a case of specimens for a museum,

—from "those stores

A casual rarity is singled out  
And has its brief perusal, then gives way  
To others, all supplanted in their turn,—

—he is dealing with a vital part of the national constitution, signs and tokens of health or disease in the life-blood of the people. That this is no mere empty metaphor will be clearly seen from the following quotation from Liebig's *Familiar Letters on Chemistry*:—

"Silver and gold have to perform in the organism of the state the same function as the blood-corpuscles in the human organism. As these round discs, without themselves taking an immediate share in the nutritive process, are the medium, the essential condition of the change of matter, of the production of the heat and of the force by which the temperature of the body is kept up, and the motions of the blood and all the juices are determined, so has gold become the medium of all activity in the life of the state."

Nor does the comparison end here. Not only are coins like blood-corpuscles in their functions and in the fact that they are not consumed in nutrition, but they are further like them in that the number which passes in any considerable period of time through a given centre is enormous compared with the actual amount in circulation. Moreover, in both cases it is only at a certain stage of progress that these circulating discs make their appearance. The blood of the lower animals contains no blood-corpuscles, and the lower societies do not use money.

Amongst the primitive Chinese, as amongst most primitive peoples, the earliest form of exchange was barter. After an indefinite period during which goods of one kind, such as grass-cloth, silk, and salt, were exchanged for goods of another kind, such as wheat and rice, there came a time in which goods were exchanged for one kind of article only: the cowry, or shell of the pearl-oyster, then regarded as a valuable commodity. This system continued for many years, but pieces of metal of various shapes and sizes gradually took the place of the shells. These metallic pieces were at first rough representations of the articles exchanged, e.g., cloth or skin coats, knives, etc.: merchandise of a most important kind in the first stages of civilization. In many cases these cumbersome coins had rings or holes at the upper end, so that they might be strung together for the sake of convenience and as a precaution against loss. Then in the lapse of time the parts representing the blade of the knife or the sleeves of the coat disappeared, leaving the circular round or square-holed coin of subsequent dynasties. Though the size and weight have varied, the shape has, almost without exception, remained unchanged to the present day.

A very good way of estimating the completeness and value of a collection of coins is to compare the gaps in the collection with the gaps in the series of coins actually minted during the course of the nation's history. If these coincide the collection will be complete, and gaps in the collection unrepresented by corresponding gaps in the coinage will indicate its relative incompleteness. Having done this as far as the time at our disposal permitted with regard to the collection so ably and carefully described by Mr. Lockhart in these fascinating volumes, we are able to fully endorse the statement in his preface that, "so far as the coins of China are concerned" the Glover collection is "one of the most complete in existence." To be more complete, a collection of Chinese coins would have to include such very rare specimens as the Chou Yüan and other issues, and it may well be doubted whether any of these are to be found in the possession of foreigners. Regret must always be felt, more especially when studying a representative collection, that it did not occur to the early Chinese coinier to put something on his coin beyond the mere date and name of the coin or reign in which it was issued. How much more advanced



might our knowledge of this unique civilization now be had each of these little pieces of metal brought to us its own eloquent message from the dark past—a little medallion portrait of the Great Yü, a chariot of the time of Chou, or even an outline of the curious robinets which threw darts at trespassers on imperial tombs. It is true that the coins used as amulets, etc. (see Vol. II., pp. 150-196), bear here a horse and there a dragon, or a phoenix, or a fish, but besides being mostly of comparatively modern date, they tell us nothing of their time in the way that the coins of Athens and Sparta and Syracuse do. We can only conclude, with a sigh of disappointment, that in this department as in so many others the Chinese talent was lying unused in uncultivated or barren ground.

Some idea of the scope of the present work and of the labour which must have been expended on it may be given by a rapid survey of the periods embraced by the specimens described. The Ancient Pu coins, the deciphering of which in some cases must have been no easy matter, date from about 770-255 B.C. The period 660-336 B.C. is represented by 9 Yüan Fa coins, and the knife coins of the State of Ch'i and of the City Ming bring us to the end of the Chou dynasty. The short Ch'in dynasty contributed but few additions to the currency. The coins of the great Han dynasty and those issued by the usurper Wang Mang exhibit a curious variety both in shape and inscription, some being modified reproductions of the knife coins of an earlier time. The Period of the Three Kingdoms, which followed the overthrow of the Han dynasty in A.D. 221, shows a paucity of specimens which might be expected in a time of disunion, and after A.D. 27 a gap, corresponding to great demoralization in the currency and a partial reversion to barter, occurs until A.D. 424, when a series of minor dynasties began to rule the empire, producing, in spite of chronic warfare, some very respectable issues of neat round coins of tolerable uniformity. The Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907) is represented by 33 coins, some bearing the strange crescent or nail-mark, of which various explanations are given by Chinese authors. The several short-lived dynasties which governed China between the Tang and Sung dynasties produced issues of good make and engraving. The Sung dynasty lasted for over 300 years and is represented in the collection by 329 coins. Then came the northern invaders, the Chin Tartars, who were not expelled before they had left their mark on the history of the currency. The Yüan (Mongol) dynasty yielded a pretty large number of various sized coins, including some of the largest ever made in China. On the fall of this dynasty a "rebel coinage" of about a dozen pieces made its appearance, and we then come to the great Ming dynasty (1368-1644), represented by 148 coins of various kinds. The coinage of the descendants of the Ming emperors and that issued by rebels at the close of the Ming and beginning of the Ch'ing dynasties are next described. Of the coins of the now reigning dynasty no less than 339 are contained in the collection, and there are also many issued by the T'ai'ping and other rebels.

The labour of the author of these volumes must not, however, be estimated solely by the care bestowed on the decipherment and description of coins issued in China during a period of 2,500 years. After the analysis of the Chinese coins there follow equally careful descriptions of the Annamese, Japanese, and Korean portions of the collection, and many pages are moreover devoted to the curious "Coins used as Amulets," "Coins of the Eight Immortals," "Government and Private Bank Notes," etc. We learn something incidentally, too, of the art of wood engraving as practised by the Chinese from the unique collection of woodcuts, executed entirely by Chinese artists, contained in the second volume.

We must not omit to add a very emphatic word of praise on behalf of the printing and general appearance of these attractive volumes. We have noticed but one or two unimportant misprints and are pleased to testify that both internally and externally the work is everything that could be desired. A careful perusal has disclosed no falling-off of that scholarship and thoughtful analysis which experience has taught us to look for in everything which comes from Mr. Lockhart's pen, and we could not pay this result of his latest re-

searches a higher compliment than to say that it may fitly take a place beside the late Dr. Lacouperie's masterly treatise on the British Museum collection and that, like it, the volumes here reviewed will be indispensable to every earnest student of Chinese numismatics.

*The Life of Motogi Nagahisa, Japan's Pioneer Printer.* Tokyo: The Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry.

THIS little book opens with a declaration by the author, Mr. Shigeri Magata, as to his own modesty and humility and closes with a moral maxim. After telling us that "The character of Motogi Nagahisa was mild and calm, truthful and persevering. All that he undertook, whether in printing or navigation, was solely for the benefit of the nation. His conduct was always regulated by this public spirit—never influenced by selfish motives," he says that "There are, now-a-days, those who borrow funds from the Government, under specious pretences, and use them in their own trades. They claim to be acting for the public weal, while in reality they have no thought but for their personal advantage. Such men are nothing else than enemies of the nation. We should never stoop to imitate their sordid conduct." Platitudes such as this may read very well in Chinese and Japanese literature; the motive is good, and they are what those who are "taught by Confucius and other rapscallions" are accustomed to, but our experience in China does not lead us to believe that they have much practical effect. To the European mind they have a childish ring, and remind us of an incident in our infancy. After wrestling with the sentence "the cat is cruel to the rat, we should not be cruel to the cat," we induced another depraved little wretch to assist us in tying a tin can to pussy's tail. Indeed our observation leads us to the conclusion that these moral maxims have generally the contrary effect to what the originators and repeaters of them intended, and our experience of the character of the Chinese, whose practice is diametrically opposed to the principles laid down by their sages, confirms us in that conclusion. It must be original sin or what the Yankees call "pure cussedness," but we find that the ordinary human being, especially in the earlier stages of life, when moral platitudes are being poured into him, takes much more delight in being "wicked" than in being good. This is especially so in the gentler sex, for, as Sam Slick said long ago, "there is a great deal of human nature in man, and more in woman." As we grow up we may try to cover with a veil this tendency of our nature, but it is still there, generally grown in strength. The motive which mostly moves us is explained by the young lady's criticism on Onida's novels—"naughty, naughty, but so nice."

We may in this connection refer to an article on "the short-sighted business methods of the Japanese," reprinted in our columns a few days ago from the *Kobe Chronicle*, a paper which is decidedly friendly to the people of Japan. It gives proofs of the well-known fact that in business relations there is often a wide divergence between their ethical theories and practice. We find of course instances of this everywhere, but it is undoubtedly more marked in the Japanese than in other civilized nations, and more than in the Chinese, who in other respects are morally far beneath them. It does not seem ever to occur to them that the high-toned principles of their philosophers were meant to be applied practically, at least in business. Probably the reason is to be found in the fact that until recently the Japanese were not a trading people, whereas the Chinese have been a nation of traders for thousands of years. That an improvement in this respect is going on we are satisfied, and we do not doubt that in the next generation commercial morality will stand as high in Japan as in any other part of the world; but high-sounding moral maxims will have no more to do with the change than they have had in elevating the character of the Chinese.

Far be it from us to suggest in any way that our author "stoops to imitate their sordid conduct," but his book, although very interesting and instructive in itself, serves and was probably written partly with the intention of serving, as an advertisement for his firm. He tells us that he is now managing the Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry (in italics), where "everything proceeds orderly and regularly." Indeed it is quite clear that in writing the life of his

hero he could "claim to be acting for the public weal," and that he had no thought for his personal advantage, for in his introduction he says, "It is not my intention to laud what he [Motogi Nagahisa] accomplished, on account of his having been the founder of our present Type Foundry; neither would I boastfully speak of the prosperity of our firm; nay, I should blush to do so."

Only those who were in the Far East in the sixties can fully realize that one of the greatest wonders of modern times is the rapidity and thoroughness with which, at first individual Japanese, and latterly the whole nation have taken up, assimilated, and are doing their full share in advancing modern sciences and arts. This little book is valuable as showing the energy and persistency with which "Young Japan" fought to overcome the many difficulties which beset it before and after the revolution. It is often said that the regeneration of China is impossible, at least from within, as the only motive of the Chinese in acquiring Western knowledge is to enable them to ultimately expel the "barbarians." Undoubtedly such is their sole reason up to the present; but it seems also to have been the feeling which influenced the Japanese at first. Shozo, by which name the subject of this memoir was known, belonged to a family which had for generations held the office of hereditary, salaried interpreters, and through whom all business with the early Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese traders was conducted. Notwithstanding his frequent opportunities of meeting with foreigners and his acquaintance with several European languages, Shozo, who seems to have been a very broad-minded man, declared to his countrymen, as recently as the time of Lord Elgin, that, "Unless the Japanese possessed a knowledge of the customs and manners of the Occident, its arts and sciences, how could we resolve upon any policy to be carried out against Europeans?" In view of recent events no one will say that that feeling influences the ruling classes or, to anything but a small extent, the people of Japan at the present day. And if that feeling has died out in Japan, is it not possible that, with closer intercourse, it may likewise die out in China? No better proof could be given of how rapid and complete has been the change of feeling in Japan than the fact that so recently as the year 1855 Shozo was arrested and imprisoned for three years; the reason being that "it was believed that he intended" to publish an English-Japanese dictionary. Twelve or fifteen years later the Government was not only assisting largely in the publication of dictionaries and translations of European books, but was sending hundreds of young men to Europe and America to acquire the languages, and to gain acquaintance with the sciences, arts and literature of the so recently despised Western countries. This change was begun so late as our time, yet so extensively has a knowledge of foreign languages spread and so eager is the desire to attain a knowledge of Western ideas that many of the masterpieces of modern English and French literature are to-day printed in Japan in their original languages, and the little book before us shows how admirably the typographical execution can be done. We believe that unfortunately these are as yet practically, if not legally, piracies; but as the new treaty provides for the protection of trade marks there can be little doubt that an agreement as to copyright will soon be come to. A glance at the list in *The Chronicle and Directory of the University of Japan* will show that there is no branch of modern science or literature that is not as keenly studied in Japan as in any European country. As a further proof of how recent this change is we may be allowed to make the following extract:—

It was just at this time [1861] that all civilized countries were eager to open up intercourse with our Empire. The people themselves were divided in their opinions. Some insisted on keeping the country shut out from the rest of the world; others advocated the conclusion of treaties with the Occident. The lord of Choshu strongly urged his neighbour, Lord Kokura, to erect a fortress on the coast of his estate in order to make preparation for a war with foreigners. The latter chief made a complaint in this matter to the governor (*bugyo*) of Nagasaki, who sent two of his subordinates to bring the disputants to some agreement. These two officials were conveyed by Shozo, in his steamer the *Victoria*, to Kokura. On his return trip, he anchored in the harbour of Wakamatsu. One afternoon two *Samurai* of the Choshu clan came on board and asked to see the captain. Shozo



at once perceived that the knights of Choshu intended to deprive him of his ship, so he left the port early the next morning. Soon after he had started, two hundred knights came down to the beach, but Shozo and his ship were already beyond their reach.

That the habits and character of the lower classes of the people are undergoing a change may, we think, be inferred if we compare the following with the evidences of pluck, devotion to duty, and admirable discipline of the troops and navy which the recent war has shown:—

In the first year of Genji (1864) he sailed for Yedo, where he took in a full cargo of merchandise. When off the coast of Shima, the vessel was overtaken by a great storm, and for nineteen hours was at the mercy of the wind and waves. As midnight approached the storm increased in intensity, and the ship was in danger of foundering. The captain gave the order to cut away the masts, but all the sailors were worn out with fatigue and incessant toil, and none stirred to obey the command. At this critical moment the captain, upon consulting with Hirano Tomiji, an engineer, brought a box filled with gold on deck, and displaying its contents to the sailors, cried out: "This gold is for him who cuts away the mast!" But not a man answered even this appeal. Drawing his sword, the captain then threatened his recalcitrant crew with instant death. Still no one stirred. Isematsu, the pilot, now declared that they were beyond the power of human aid; there was nothing left for them but to implore the help of Kumpira (Kumpira Dai Gongen, the god of mariners). At these words the men plucked up courage and went to work. It is said that Shozo thereafter used to state that gold was what men desired, death what they abhorred; but that both were powerless to affect the heart when all hope of life was gone. Religion and religion only could sway the human mind at all times.

We have left ourselves little room to tell much about Mr. Motogi himself. He was born in 1824 and died in 1875; living long enough to see not only all the changes and improvements that he had been all his life striving, against the strongest opposition and almost insuperable difficulties, to bring about, but many more, assured of realization. His biographer says:—"It was Motogi's belief that until the printer's art in Japan stood on the same level with that of the Occident, our civilisation would fall short of that of Europe." He succeeded in establishing a number of type-foundries and printing-houses, but for many years the demand was very small and he lost more than half his fortune through his efforts; but ultimately "the demand for type gradually grew more active and the prospects of the trade began to look correspondingly bright. On hearing this, Shozo exclaimed: 'It is as I said! The new era has begun!'" And he was right: in Japan as everywhere else the printing press is the foundation and keystone on which a nation's progress is built. But Shozo was not only the father of modern printing in Japan, he was its first steam-navigator. In 1860 he bought the steamers *Victoria* and *Charles* and acted as the captain of both. He opened up several lead and antimony mines and in 1868 was appointed director of the iron foundry at Akuno-ura. In 1869 he superintended the building of the bridge at Hamano-machi, Nagasaki, the first iron bridge built in Japan.

Within the memory of persons still resident in the Far East Japan was a country, although morally in advance of the China of to-day, in which many barbarous customs prevailed and the most utter ignorance of all foreign countries except China was universal. Torture was legally practised; street murderers of the high-toned *Samurai* class were generally unpunished; converts to foreign religions were slaughtered with the sanction of the authorities, and woman, if not actually a slave, was looked upon merely as a toy and never educated. When we reflect on this we cannot but honour as heroes Motogi and men like him who in spite of general opposition and persecution fought for the regeneration of their country and have produced a change for the better, in thoroughness and rapidity greater than the world has ever seen before. The pamphlet written by Mr. Shigeri is a mere sketch, but we hope that he or some other of his countrymen will write a full biography of Motogi Nagahisa, which we are sure would be most interesting to foreigners as well as to Japanese. In the meantime we recommend this little book to our readers, and, supposing that it may have been partly meant as an advertisement, by which suggestion we do not at all imply anything dishonourable, we may take the opportunity of also recommending the Tokyo Tsukiji Type-foundry. We have used some of their Chinese type in the printing office of this paper with

every satisfaction for several years and have recently received two large founts of their roman type, which is quite equal to any made in Europe or America, and with which we will shortly greatly improve the appearance of the *Daily Press* and *Weekly Press*. Unlike Mr. Shigeri we do not blush to speak of our own prosperity.

## SUPREME COURT.

31st July.

### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

SUNDAR SINGH V. F. DANNENBERG.

An action was brought by Sundar Singh, a policeman, to recover four large buffaloes and one small buffalo wrongfully detained by F. Dannenberg, of the East Point Dairy Farm; in the alternative plaintiff claimed \$480, the price of the buffaloes.

Mr. Reece appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Phillippo.

The plaintiff's case was that he lent \$1,750 to Peer Bux in April last on a bill of sale, which comprised in the schedule all the cattle owned by Peer Bux at Yaumati. Peer Bux absconded and on the 9th July plaintiff enforced the bill of sale by instructing Mr. Armstrong to take possession of the cattle, which were to be sold at the expiration of twelve clear days. Mr. Armstrong's watchman took possession of the cattle until the 12th ult., when five of the animals were taken away by the defendant, who claimed to be entitled to them. In answer to Mr. Phillippo plaintiff said the whole of the money lent was principal; he charged no interest. Some of the money was his own, and some he borrowed from friends.

The defence was that Dannenberg was entitled to the animals as payment of a debt.

Judgment was given for plaintiff.

1st August.

### IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.—THE HON. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

CHIFUNG KAM TIN (DEFENDANT), APPELLANT, V. WONG YIK WAN (PLAINTIFF), RESPONDENT.

This was an appeal by the defendant from the judgment of the Acting Puisne Judge given in the Summary Jurisdiction Court. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant a sum of \$300, and interest, lent to defendant's wife for, and expended by her in, the purchase of necessaries during her separation from her husband. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and defendant now applied for a rehearing.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Phillippo appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Robinson said this was an *ex parte* application for leave to appeal or for a re-hearing. The Court had full powers under section 45 of Ordinance 14 of 1873 to order the case, whether on a question of fact or discretion, to be tried *de novo*; and he thought that course would recommend itself to the Court. Under section 41 this application had to be made within seven days, and the result of the practice—if it be the practice—was that only a very short time was allowed for consideration of the circumstances of the case on which the appeal is asked. Therefore, under the present circumstances, he asked for an adjournment on the ground that he was not yet prepared to properly bring the facts before the Court.

The Acting Chief Justice—I am not prepared to grant an adjournment, as this is a very important matter.

Mr. Robinson said he came before the Court practically unarmed for an argument.

The Acting Chief Justice—You are assisted by the barrister who actually appeared and conducted the case in Court. He knows the whole facts of the case and there is no reason at all to adjourn. The whole essence of summary procedure is that there shall be cheap and speedy justice, and this is a case in which there shall be cheap and speedy justice.

Mr. Robinson said he had very little to say on the law of the case; his arguments would be confined to facts. He submitted that justice had not been properly done—partly through their own fault.

The Acting Chief Justice—The first question is whether there shall be an adjournment, at present I am not inclined to grant it.

Mr. Robinson urged their Lordships to grant an adjournment. He did not receive the Judge's notes until midday on Wednesday.

The Acting Puisne Judge—They were ready at ten o'clock and could have been got then.

The Acting Chief Justice—Mr. Phillippo knew all the facts of the case. You coming in as a new man might be at a disadvantage, but Mr. Phillippo knew what occurred at the trial. I do not see any reason for an adjournment on the reasons you have adduced.

Mr. Robinson—I would like to ask your ruling on section 41. I submit that the practice of the Court is wrong if an application of this kind must be made in Court within seven days.

The Acting Chief Justice—It is quite unnecessary for us to give a ruling upon that. As a matter of fact you are before the Court, and it will be time to decide that question afterwards.

Mr. Robinson—I submit that this application is made in so short a time only because it was understood to be the practice of the Court, and it is entirely erroneous.

The Acting Chief Justice—I myself fixed the day for the hearing of this appeal, and I fixed to-day, which I understood would suit both parties. I see no reason to grant an adjournment.

Mr. Robinson—Very well, my lord. I will do the best I can under the circumstances, and I must apologise if I have to take a longer time than I otherwise would have done if there had been an adjournment.

The Acting Chief Justice—Take what time you think necessary, Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson then criticised at considerable length the judgment in the case given by the Acting Chief Justice. Counsel submitted that the Judge had misdirected himself in considering upon whom the onus lay; that he had wrongly appreciated the facts in so far as they were brought before him. Counsel admitted that on some points the actual facts were inadequately presented to him, and that evidence which ought to have been adduced was not adduced.

The Acting Chief Justice—Whose fault was that?

Mr. Robinson—Our fault, my Lord.

The Acting Chief Justice—If in every case tried in the Summary Court an application was made of this kind on the ground that the counsel or solicitor or somebody had not brought forward his case in a satisfactory way, it might pay to bring forward a case imperfectly, hear the defence, and then bring the case over again.

Mr. Robinson—There are exceptions to all general rules, and in the present instance I seek for justice by asking that the case be heard *de novo*.

Continuing his criticism of the judgment counsel said it was disputed that the money was lent by plaintiff to defendant's wife; it was denied by appellant that the money was spent upon necessaries; and generally the appeal was brought on the ground that the judgment proceeded upon the erroneous supposition that the appellant admitted what he strenuously denied, and that the Judge had not weighed, from the point of view of the husband, the evidence which was brought before him. All the matters which the Judge said were not disputed, with the exception of the separation, were strongly disputed and were admitted only by the wife. It was said there was no agreement between the parties. There was an agreement prior to the loan made in the case, and the wife agreed to accept a sum of \$40 a month, and she took that amount. In regard to the separation it was stated that the wife objected to her husband keeping concubines, which was a ground absolutely invalid according to Chinese custom, which governed the case. She beat her husband, but it did not appear in the evidence that she severely wounded him, with a staff in the presence of his assistants, thereby disgracing him in their eyes, and he did not live with her after that day. Counsel again admitted that the husband's case ought to have been more clearly laid before the Court, and he submitted that the reason alleged by the wife was not the



reason for the separation. Counsel then urged that at the time of the loan the wife was not in want of funds. In February, 1894, she was paid \$720 by her husband for 24 months' arrears at \$30 a month and from then up to July she was paid \$40 a month. In May, 1894, she said she borrowed the money in respect of which the suit was brought.

The Acting Chief Justice—The woman herself stated that there had been no amount settled.

Mr. Robinson—There, again, the facts were inadequately brought before the Court. I ask leave to call the people who were in chambers when the agreement was made, and, if necessary, to take the evidence on commission of Mr. Aokroyd, who was then Acting Chief Justice. I submit that after the agreement she ceased to be an agent of necessity.

The Acting Chief Justice pointed out that the woman could not live on air, and she had to pay away a large portion of the lump sum for her maintenance in the previous months.

Mr. Robinson—The money represented past alimony.

The Acting Puisne Judge—That money was paid in consequence of the action by the wife.

Mr. Robinson—No, that is not so. There was an action pending and the Judge thought it better to call the parties into chambers, when \$720 was agreed upon, and \$40 a month was agreed upon in addition.

The Acting Puisne Judge—There would have been no arrangement in chambers if there had been no action. I held that there was no agreement.

Mr. Robinson again asked for an opportunity to call the witnesses who were present when the agreement was made.

The Acting Chief Justice said some of those witnesses could have been called at the trial.

Mr. Robinson said the action was not to be decided upon sentimental grounds. The question was, upon whom lies the onus?

The Acting Chief Justice pointed out that the Judge sat as both Judge and jury, and he decided the case on the evidence brought before him. He makes certain findings upon the evidence, and as those findings were made as by a jury they could not be upset unless counsel could show that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. His Lordship could find no point of law upon which the Acting Puisne Judge was wrong, and the question was whether the findings were wrong upon the facts. He thought there was adequate ground for those findings.

Mr. Robinson—I say that the facts were not properly presented.

The Acting Chief Justice—That is the English equivalent of saying that the application is made for a new trial on the ground that the case was badly put.

Mr. Robinson—Not altogether, because some evidence could not be got. We are willing to pay all the costs of the action up to date.

The Acting Chief Justice—There is an old Roman maxim that there shall be an end to litigation.

Mr. Robinson—If this case goes as it is it will certainly lead to further litigation, and that is why we urge our application now.

The Acting Chief Justice—My own impression is that this is eminently a case where the two parties should have an agreement drawn up in writing, and if the husband carried out my suggestion he would make his wife an allowance. There is no doubt that there is likely to be litigation from time to time unless the parties draw up an agreement.

Mr. Robinson repeated that there would be multitudinous suits if this case was not re-heard.

The Acting Chief Justice—I do not think it will give rise to law suits. If there is a desire on both sides to avoid law suits he could make her an adequate allowance.

Mr. Robinson—I do not know what your lordship's ideas of adequacy are, but when the woman brought an action she put her own allowance as \$50. Counsel spoke of the sum of \$180 which the woman said she paid for the curing of her hand. It was a preposterous figure, as a Chinese doctor would have attended her for half a dollar a day and chair hire.

The Acting Puisne Judge—No question was asked on that point.

Mr. Phillippo—I perfectly well remember putting several questions, my Lord.

Mr. Robinson said that if the Judge thought

the questions were immaterial he would not take them down.

The Acting Chief Justice—If the evidence is not cross-examined upon it must be taken as not disputed. That was counsel's opportunity for showing that the evidence was not to be relied upon.

Mr. Robinson—Many counsel would not have cross-examined upon the point, but would have left it to the common sense of the Court. The Judge might have said, "Mr. Counsel, the Court has common sense." Counsel, at considerable length, argued that the evidence of the woman, who was very strong-minded, was absolutely unreliable, and there was no proof whatever that she spent the money in necessities.

His Lordship repeatedly reminded counsel that the witnesses were not cross-examined upon these matters, and therefore their evidence held good. He thought that the real reason why they were not cross-examined was not that the defence questioned the amount, but that the defendant did not hold himself liable at all, and consequently details were not gone into. If there were subsequent actions the defence could take warning by this one. His Lordship also pointed out the great danger that might result in cases from the Summary Court being re-heard because the facts were not properly brought out, and said that such a system would be an incentive to a witness to commit perjury.

The Acting Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—This is an application for leave to appeal from the judgment in this suit. The application is made under sect. 41 of Ordinance 14 of 1873. That Ordinance provides for an appeal on questions of fact. Assuming the facts to be correctly found, there can be no doubt that the law is correctly stated as applicable to those facts by the learned judge who tried the case in the Summary Court. It remains, therefore, to consider whether the findings of fact were justified by the evidence of the witnesses at the trial. Neither side wished for a jury in the Court below, and, therefore, as to findings of fact, the judge below acted not only as a judge but also as a jury. Now upon the evidence before the Summary Court, were the findings justified by that evidence? Among those findings were the following:—(1) That the wife was living apart from the husband owing to his misconduct alone. (2) That the allowance of \$40 a month was not adequate to support the wife in a manner suitable to her station and the husband's means. I am of opinion that the evidence justifies those findings. But it was urged on the part of the appellant that the case was not presented at the trial in a manner so strongly in favour of the defendant as it could be if the case were reheard before the Full Court. Whose fault is that? The defendant is represented by a solicitor and counsel, and it is not even suggested that the evidence, which it is stated might be forthcoming on a rehearing, might not have been given at the original trial. In those circumstances why is this case to be heard again? There is a well known maxim *Inter est reipublice ut sit finis litium*. When a case has once been fairly tried it is not in the public interest that the litigants should have to fight their battle over again unless some urgent necessity exists for such a course. The sum involved in this action is not a large one, there is nothing wrong with the law involved in the decision, and there is no special reason why the indulgence of the Court should be appealed to as it was in this case. If other similar actions are brought, which the counsel for the appellant said he apprehended, it will be quite open to the defendant to make that more elaborate defence which he says he could make in this case if a rehearing should be granted. If once the principle is admitted that because a case was not so well fought on the original trial as it might have been therefore it is to be tried again, it is probable numerous applications for rehearing of cases in the Summary Court would be made. That Court is intended to provide speedy justice at small expense, and unless it can be shown that the Judge's law was wrong or that his findings of fact were not justified by the evidence, there is no reason why the case should be reheard before the Full Court, unless in very exceptional circumstances. In this case I must refuse to grant leave to appeal, in the absence of any sufficient reason. The defendant by making a proper deed of arrangement with his wife and paying her regularly a suitable sum for her main-

tenance can protect himself from future demands accruing after the date of such settlement. As regards the question whether, by Chinese law or custom, the husband is justified in keeping concubines in a different house from that in which the wife resides and passing the most of his time with them, I give no opinion, in the absence of evidence as to the Chinese law. It seems to me that it lies upon the husband who sets up such a right as being in accordance with the Chinese law and custom to give some evidence showing his contention is correct. If any dispute should arise between the husband and wife as to what amount is an adequate allowance for the wife's maintenance in all the circumstances there can be no difficulty in referring it by consent either to a Judge or the Registrar or an arbitrator appointed by the parties.

The Acting Puisne Judge—I concur in the judgment of the Acting Chief Justice.

## OUTRAGE BY CUSTOMS CRUISERS.

### SEIZURE IN BRITISH WATERS.

The firing which was heard early on Saturday morning just off Pokfulam turns out to be nothing less than a very serious case of unauthorised seizure by Customs cruisers in British waters. It seems that a Chinese revenue cruiser and a gig saw a couple of junks, which, it was supposed, contained opium. The Customs' boats chased the junks and at length blocked their further progress. The boatmen in the junks jumped overboard and swam to the shore. Several shots were fired at the men, who, however, escaped without injury, and the junks, which were then only fifty yards from the shore, were then captured and taken to Chung Chau. The police are making every inquiry into the affair, and the Government has taken the matter up. There have been several similar cases in British waters during the last few months, and it is now quite time that severe measures were taken to resent these attacks by the Chinese Customs. This particular case is a most serious one, and it is quite certain that if an armed police launch had come up at the time of the firing the police would have retaliated, captured the cruiser and gig, and charged the occupants with attempted murder and piracy. The Government will doubtless take severe action in the matter, and warn the Chinese officials of the very serious risks they run in interfering with the trade of the colony.

The seized junks, it appears, were fishing boats and were on their way from Victoria to Aberdeen, with opium on board valued at \$2,800.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon, Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presiding. There were also present—Dr. Lowson (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Westcott (Acting Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary.)

### INSANITARY WELLS.

The ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—In moving the motion standing in my name I do not think there is any necessity for me to go over the ground which was covered at the last meeting. The list of the eighteen wells has been circulated to members, and I now beg to move—"That whereas it has been made to appear to the Sanitary Board that certain wells hereafter named are in an insanitary condition, and are likely to prove injurious to health, the said wells named hereafter are hereby ordered to be closed within the next three days."

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Carried.

### THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER CLOSETS.

Mr. EDE, in submitting his motion, said—I should like first to refer for a moment to a report on this subject made by a special committee of three members of the Sanitary Board. The report is not dated, but I believe it was made somewhere about the beginning of March of this year. The opinion of a number of persons was taken by the committee, and those persons were architects, engineers, and house owners, and the opinion generally was clearly and unmistakably against the system except under very special circumstances. On the 14th March, 1895, I see



that this Board, on the motion of Dr. Hartigan, seconded by Dr. Ho Kai, adopted the recommendations contained in the committee's report. Notwithstanding these recommendations we are constantly receiving applications from private houses for the construction of water closets. Some of these were granted. I think it is imperative that we should have some rule of the kind mentioned in my resolution. If we grant permission to some I do not see how we can justly refuse it to others. I hope the Board will agree with me on this subject. I think it is the general opinion that water closets are undesirable, and I therefore move—"That the Board hereby lays it down as a rule not to grant permits to erect water closets in private residences unless under very exceptional circumstances, being of opinion that the general introduction of water closets in the colony is undesirable."

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH seconded the motion and said—I think it is desirable to lay down a principle upon which water closets should be allowed. There is no doubt the water system is the best, but I do not think the colony is prepared for it at present. The outfall is not ready to receive the large amount of matter that would enter it if the water closet system were adopted.

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON—I am sorry that I have to vote against this motion. I think it is a question which has been discussed very fully, and I do not think the motion at the present time is necessary. I do not think we should lay down a rule like this which our successors may revoke.

The PRESIDENT said the report showed clearly that the consensus of opinion was against water closets. The report contained a series of questions and answers, but some of the questions were not applicable to this colony. The harbour of Victoria was compared with the harbours of Malta and Bombay, but analogies could not be drawn between these harbours. The harbours of Malta and Bombay were practically landlocked, and there was scarcely any flow through them, whereas in Victoria harbour there was a rise and fall of something like eight feet twice a day. He fully concurred with the Acting Medical Officer's opinion that the water closet system was the proper one to have; but it was not possible, for sanitary reasons, to introduce water closets everywhere. In most cases the houses were not suitable for the introduction of such apparatus, and in many cases the occupants would not be sufficiently cognisant of the use of the apparatus, and it was quite possible that if a water carriage system was attempted to be forced upon them it would be, from a sanitary point of view, a failure. Seeing the progress which had been made throughout the civilized world he had no hesitation in saying that sooner or later the water carriage system would be adopted in the city. He hoped that when new houses were erected the builders would see that suitable accommodation was provided for the fixing of water closets. Then of course there was the question of the water supply. They had, during the last few years—and almost since the colony had been in existence—been threatened in the winter with a water famine, and it was of primary importance that the water supply should be constant and adequate. Steps were being taken to increase the water supply, and applications which had been allowed by the Board had not been allowed without the provision of suitable tanks to afford a constant supply of water for flushing purposes. He agreed that the present was not the time to generally introduce the system of water closets.

Mr. EDG. in reply, said the question of the harbour had evidently been carefully considered by the Committee, and the Board adopted the recommendations.

The PRESIDENT—When this report was before the Board I pointed out that many of the opinions expressed were of a prophetic nature.

The resolution was lost.

#### THE DEODORIZATION OF SEWAGE.

Messrs. Paterson and Cooper, of London, forwarded copies of pamphlets describing the hermite process of electrical sanitation. The pamphlets were sent at the instance of Hon. F. H. Whitehead, and it was stated in the letter that the War Office authorities had decided to have a complete installation of plant for working the process at Netley Hospital.

The following minutes were appended:—

The Acting Health Officer.—This system is not at present, for obvious reasons, applicable to this city.

The Colonial Surgeon.—Most interesting, but consideration of its applicability here will have to remain in abeyance for some years.

The Director of Public Works.—The only objection to the applicability of the system here is, I think, its cost. I would, however, point out that the whole question of drainage was carefully considered and the system in course of construction decided upon in 1889; that so far there is not the slightest reason for believing that such system will not meet the requirements of the colony, and I consider any idea of departing from it should not at present be countenanced for one moment.

Mr. N. J. Edg.—I am not in favour of applying this system to the colony until it becomes more universally used and we learn something more about it, and what the cost would be; especially as the main body of material which goes to form deleterious sewage is carried away from here by hand. I think also that when our drainage system is completed, it should be given a fair trial before adopting a new and probably expensive method.

The Secretary.—When I received these papers I at once saw they required careful consideration. I consequently put them aside to attend to more pressing affairs, and have only just been able to take them up again. This appears to me to be the position. Do properly constructed sewers kept in proper working order and with proper provision for systematic and regular flushing require to be regularly or even irregularly deodorized? There can, I think, be but one answer to this question, and that is, no. Of course this answer assumes that the house drains connected to the sewers are properly constructed, reasonably well looked after, and that there is a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes. It is therefore perfectly clear to me that this ingenious system of deodorizing sewage through the production of chlorine by the electrolysis of sea water is simply a contrivance to render as innocuous as possible the sewers and sewage of a defectively drained town. The cost of establishing and working such a method of deodorization would in a very short time be far greater than the cost of putting the drains of the town in proper order. Apart altogether from these important factors I have mentioned it must be borne in mind that the system is still in its experimental stage. Under these circumstances I am of the opinion that it would be folly to introduce the system here for it would simply mean a huge experiment paid for by the ratepayers for the benefit of the promoters of this contrivance for the deodorization of sewers and sewage.

The President said that a copy of the minutes would be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

#### THE CONTROL OF LAUNDRIES.

Regulations were adopted, subject to the approval of the Government, to the following effect:—

- 1.—All laundries must be registered.
- 2.—All laundries must be in buildings lighted, ventilated, paved and drained in accordance with the 1884 by-laws.
- 3.—All laundries must be kept clean, and lime-washed at least once a year.
- 4.—Laundries must not be used as dwellings, or for anything else but laundry work.
- 5.—Nobody except caretakers or men engaged on special laundry work shall stay all night in a laundry.
- 6.—All laundries shall be always open to inspection by the officers of the Board.

A schedule embodying certain minor details to be specified in applying for registration was attached.

#### WELLS CLOSED.

Certain wells, about which the analyst had made a report, were ordered to be closed.

#### CASE OF PLAGUE.

A case of plague was reported from 8, Macdonald Road, Kowloon, and the Medical Officer of Health, in a minute, said that it was probable that the case was contracted in an infected house on the Kowloon Peninsula.

#### INSANITARY DWELLINGS

A list of insanitary dwellings was laid upon the table.

The ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—If the Chinese inhabitants have any sense of pride the motion which I am about to move must cause it a severe shock. The owners of stables and pig styes expect to be called upon to keep them clean, but to have to notify the owner of a house inhabited by human beings that it is in such a dirty condition as to constitute a danger to health should stimulate every Chinaman to do for himself what now has to be done for him. It seems inconsistent to put the landlords to inconvenience and expense for the neglect of their tenants, and it is to be hoped that it will not often be necessary. The principal insanitary conditions I noted were dirty floors and walls, accumulations of rubbish, and rotten and saturated wood work, all excellent breeding grounds for disease poisons. The other conditions injurious to health which I discovered

during my inspections were noted for action under various by-laws. I move that the owners of the houses on the list submitted be called upon to have them thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed with seven days.

Mr. EDG. seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT said he did not think it was necessary to bring this subject before the Board for the purposes of a motion, as most of the complaints of the ordinary description of nuisances could be dealt with under the Ordinance. It was of course impossible to put the city in a sanitary condition all at once, but the inspectors of nuisances in the various districts had been instructed to keep a sharp look out, and the Secretary and Superintendent would do their utmost to enforce the Ordinance.

The resolution was carried.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF WASHING TANKS.

The following letter from the Colonial Secretary was read:—23rd July, 1895.—Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. on the subject of the training of certain streams and the construction of tanks for purposes of washing, I am directed to inform you that this matter has not been overlooked, but that, owing to other works of a more pressing nature, it has hitherto not been possible for the Public Works Department to deal with it. The Director of Public Works, however, states that he hopes to be able to prepare a detailed project before the end of the year.—I am, &c., J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary.

#### CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Gerard Lowther, British Legation, Tokyo, was transmitted by the Colonial Secretary concerning cholera in Japan. Mr. Lowther wrote on 6th May reporting that ninety cases of cholera, of which twenty-six proved fatal, had been reported by the temporary Quarantine Board from the 19th to 30th April. Of these cases twenty-five occurred on board ships arriving at the disinfecting station at Wada No Misaki, near Kobe, and nine at the port of Moji. There were sixteen deaths at Wada No Misaki and one at Moji. On 18th May Mr. Lowther sent an official return of the number of cases. This showed that since the beginning of the year 364 cases had been recorded, of which 130 had ended fatally. In a despatch, dated 19th July, the total number of cases recorded was 4,087, of which 2,165 ended fatally.—His Excellency wrote thanking Mr. Lowther for the returns.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate for the week ended 20th July was 19.3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 17 during the corresponding week of last year. The feature of most importance is the death recorded from bubonic plague in Kowloon.

For the week ended 27th July the death rate was 22 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 18.1 during the corresponding week last year. The feature of most importance in the return is the death recorded from small-pox.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

#### ANALYSES OF RUM AND GIN.

The following report was laid upon the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 1st instant:—

Government Laboratory,  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to report upon two samples of "Naval" rum and one sample of gin sent on Tuesday, June 18th last, by the Sanitary Board. In a letter accompanying these a request was made that an examination should be made in order to ascertain if the spirits contain any deleterious to health other than the ordinary ingredients of commercial rum and gin, and also the strength of the spirits."

1.—The following table shows the percentages of alcohol, free acid, and total solid matter:—

Liquid.	Percent- age of alcohol.	Degrees under proof.	Free acid, as acetic.	Total solid matter.
Naval Rum	42.29	13	.0386	.462
A.				
Naval Rum	39.69	18	.0084	.625
B.				
Gin.	41.30	15	.0075	.014

From the results recorded in this table it will be seen that the liquids do not differ in composition in the particulars stated from genuine rum and gin, so that a number of obser-



vations were thereupon made in order to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the composition of the spirits under question.

2.—Throughout the whole of the succeeding experiments comparisons were made side by side with spirits known to be genuine.

3.—On observing the physical characters it was noticed that the rums lacked the fragrant odour and the characteristic flavour usually possessed by true spirits, while the gin was found to be that variety known as "Whisky Gin," or alcohol flavoured with the by-products obtained in the distillation of whiskey.

4.—They were then tested, at first qualitatively, for the presence of fusel compounds, and the tests indicated that the gin contained a notable trace and that the rums contained but a faint trace, so that further attention in this direction was directed solely to the gin in order to estimate the quantity of these fusel compounds or higher alcohols present. An analysis showed that the gin contained .1093 per cent., or .1398 per cent. calculated on the liquid of proof strength. By the same process an examination of 51 samples of genuine whisky conducted in the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Somerset House, showed that .1230 per cent., calculated on the liquids of proof strength, of higher alcohols was the highest obtained.

5.—The slight excess in the "Whisky Gin" is not of much importance, as further experiments showed that the whisky flavour, consisting chiefly of these higher alcohols had been added to a plain spirit in order to form the beverage, and that the liquor had not been made by distilling a spirit so as to contain this amount of fusel compounds: it may be said that the latter mode of preparation would have produced a refreshment of doubtful character.

6.—Another series of tests was instituted in order to ascertain the presence of furfuraldehyde. The results are as follows:—

Liquid.	Furfuraldehyde.
A. Rum,	trace.
B. Rum,	trace.
Whiskey-Gin,	absent.
Genuine Rum,	present,
but in an altered form as indicated by the test.	
Genuine Gin,	Furfuraldehyde is scarcely,
if ever, present in gin, so no observation was made.	

The minute quantity of this substance in the liquors is of no importance, except from a chemical standpoint.

7.—From the results of these experiments and observations, the rums were found to resemble the artificial liquids prepared by flavouring plain spirit of suitable strength; they appear to contain some genuine rum. The blending of plain spirit with rum, either for the sake of cheapness or for obtaining a milder flavour, is practised to some extent in England, and according to the evidence given on British and Foreign Spirits before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1891, it appeared that this practice was sanctioned, as Hamburg imitation rum was allowed to be blended in bond with true rum. After an exhaustive examination the two rums did not appear to contain "anything injurious to health other than the ordinary ingredients of commercial rum." The purchaser who pays 25 cents for a reputed quart of these liquors obtains the legal amount of alcohol, and but little flavour and aroma.

8.—Gin being alcohol, flavoured chiefly with oil of juniper or oil of turpentine, is nevertheless a liquid of indefinite composition. There are many varieties of gin, each with its characteristic and widely differing flavour, so that alcohol flavoured with a small proportion of fusel compounds, as that sent for examination, is not an unknown variety of gin. The following flavours are used either collectively or separately for gin:—Oils of caraway, cassia, fennel almond, and lemon, canada balsam, fusel, oil, creasote, and crude pyroligneous acid. Tested in the same way as the rums, this gin, sold at 27 cents a bottle of one pint capacity, did not appear to contain "anything injurious to health other than the ordinary ingredients of commercial gin."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FRANK BROWNE,  
Acting Government Analyst.

The following minutes were attached.

Dr. Lowson—Analysis of what appears to be

bad liquor has almost always proved fruitless, as no definite deleterious matter can be detected. The bad quality is probably due to defective distillation, preparation, and making.

The Secretary—The substance of the report is to the effect that the rum and gin are in all probability purely artificial preparations, but the analyses do not show that they contain anything which would be specially injurious to the health of ordinary moderate consumers. Indulged in to excess, like all ardent spirits, they are bound to be injurious; and at the cheap rate they are sold I have no doubt it is this excess, very often great excess, that has drawn the attention of the Naval and Military authorities to the pernicious effect they have on soldiers and sailors.

### ALLEGED INCENDIARISM IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

At the Police Court on Wednesday last, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, two accountants and three shop coolies were charged with attempting to set fire to 371, Queen's Road Central on the 31st ult., also with maliciously setting fire to the same house there being people therein at the time.

Mr. Grist appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Hastings watched on behalf of the prosecution.

Leung Sing, constable, said that at midnight on the 30th ult., he was on duty in Queen's Road, and when at the corner of Bonham Strand a man told him that 371, Queen's Road was on fire. He ran to the house and saw the cockloft on the ground floor on fire. Under the staircase leading from the ground floor to the cockloft he saw two persons standing. He asked them why they did not try to put out the fire, and he ordered them to throw water upon it. He also snatched up some clothing hanging on the partition and beat out the flames with it. The two persons he spoke to went away and did not return. After extinguishing the flames he saw one of the defendants standing by the counter, and he asked him how the fire originated. He said he did not know. Witness went away, but upon going some distance he returned, as he did not know what to report to the inspector. The door was then locked and bolted on the inside, and upon knocking he was admitted by a man dressed in black. The defendant who was first spoken to was standing in the same place, and witness asked him what had caused the fire. The reply was "on account of the falling of a kerosine lamp." Witness went up to the cockloft again, but no lamp was there. He, however, saw two baskets, one inside the other, a little distance away from the first fire. The inner basket was full of rattan shavings, and a piece of paper soaked with kerosine contained a bundle of matches tied together. This bundle was on fire in a corner of the basket, and witness shouted, "Here is another fire." He stamped out the flames, and left the shop with the soaked paper. Subsequently Inspector Hall and two constables went to the shop, examined it, and arrested the five defendants.

The police found that preparations had been made for a secret escape from the premises. A rope had been fixed from the window at the back of the house, and it reached the floor, so that by sliding down it the inmates could safely escape injury from fire.

The case was remanded until Thursday.

Before the case was called on Thursday Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, asked for the matter to be adjourned till next Wednesday, saying that he had been instructed for the prosecution, and he wished to get plans of the premises prepared.

His Worship said he should like to complete the evidence of the first witness, and also hear the constable's statement before making an adjournment. He did not think it was necessary for Mr. Master to be present while the constable gave his evidence, and if he thought fit he could re-examine him at the adjourned hearing.

Mr. Master—The constable was the first European who arrived at the spot and I should like to examine him on the plan which I am having prepared. If your Worship will remand till next Tuesday I shall be prepared to go on with the case.

His Worship said he would take the evidence of the Chinese watchman and would then arrange the adjournment.

The case was then proceeded with.

Mr. Hastings watched the proceedings on

behalf of the Sun Fire Insurance Co., and Mr. Grist defended the prisoners.

Leung Sing, district watchman, was recalled and said in answer to his Lordship that he did not know the man who first informed him of the fire. He did not belong to the shop. When he got to the shop he met another man. The door of the shop was half open. He had to enter the shop before he could see the fire, but from the outside he could see smoke issuing. The fire was in the cockloft. He saw two persons on the ground floor in the shop when he entered, besides two more on the stairs. He recognized one of the defendants as one of them. The men in the shop were standing near the counter. He asked them why they did not attempt to put out the fire, and they replied that it was too strong. Witness then left the shop and went to the cockloft. The cockloft was at the back of the shop and was reached by a staircase on the west side of the shop, the stairs leading directly into the cockloft. On going up the stairs he met two men apparently coming down from the first floor to the cockloft. He could not identify any of the defendants as being the same two men. When he reached the cockloft the floor was on fire near the staircase. He noticed the ashes of burnt paper on the floor, and there was a strong smell of kerosine. There was no one in the cockloft and it did not appear to be inhabited. A railing separating the cockloft from the staircase was also on fire. He had no difficulty in putting the fire out. He used no water. It had not occurred to him that the fire was suspicious until after he had left the shop and returned again. He left the shop for about ten minutes, and when he returned the door was opened by a man whom he could not recognize as one of the defendants, but as soon as he was inside he recognized the first defendant and another man. Witness then went to the cockloft again. The baskets produced were underneath the staircase leading from the cockloft to the first floor. The baskets were full of rattan shavings, and there was also a piece of paper soaked with kerosine, enclosed in which were several matches tied up in a small bundle. The paper was wrapped loosely round the matches. The paper appeared to have been just set on fire, the flame being then very small. Witness drew the attention of the men in the shop to the fact that the paper was soaked in kerosine and they replied that they knew nothing about it. He also spoke to the defendant, who was downstairs, and he replied, "We don't know." The cockloft was used for storage purposes, and the shop was a "marine delicacy" store. The baskets appeared to have been purposely placed in the position they occupied. The paper had apparently been lighted immediately before he entered the cockloft, but there was nothing in the movements of the men to indicate who it was that lighted it. He did not know until examining the bundle of matches in Court that day that there was a joss-stick in the centre, which, it was possible, may have been burning sometime before it ignited the matches. In the same room near the fire was a box containing clothes, on the top of which was a quantity of paper. This concluded the witness's evidence.

Mr. Hastings—What became of the paper which was on the top of the clothes?

His Worship—Why?

Mr. Hastings—We don't know whether it was examined or whether there was any kerosine on it.

His Worship—It is not produced, at any rate. Mr. Hastings—We don't know whether it is produced.

His Worship—It is not produced.

Mr. Hastings—Well, I think evidence ought to be taken as to what became of that paper. Will your Worship ask him if there was any kerosine on it?

In answer to his Worship witness said, he did not examine the basket to see if it contained kerosine.

His Worship then adjourned the case till Wednesday morning.

Mr. Grist applied for a reduction of the bail allowed the previous day, saying the defendants had been unable to find sureties for such high amounts, but his Worship only allowed a reduction in the case of one defendant, whom he granted bail in one surety of \$100.

The Puijom Mining Co., Limited, has made a final call of twenty-five cents per share.



### SINGULAR FATALITY AT THE CENTRAL MARKET.

On Saturday Hon. H. E. Wodehouse opened an inquiry respecting the death of a coolie at the Central Market last Wednesday.

Police Constable MacDonald said—I was walking along Queen's Road on the 31st July, not on duty. I saw a crowd of coolies in the road, near the Central Market. In the centre were two coolies struggling; one of them was bleeding at the neck. I thought he had been stabbed. I made my way into the centre of the crowd and got hold of him, and asked what was the matter. The other coolie, who was holding the bleeding man by the queue, accused him of stealing a pair of trousers; the accuser then had the trousers under his arm. The accused denied the theft. I took him into the Central Market, looking for an Indian constable to take the coolie to the Central Station. When I reached the cross passage, in the centre of the market, I stood a minute or two to look round for the Indian. A crowd of coolies gathered round us; I told them to go away, and they went. As the Indian did not come, I walked along the cross passage towards the stairs which lead down to Jubilee Street. A crowd of coolies about the head of the stairs ran off as I approached. The stairs divide, one way towards Queen's Road and one way towards the Praya; the coolies dispersed in different directions. When I got to the head of the stairs I saw a coolie lying at the stair-foot, towards Queen's Road. I went down to see what was wrong. The coolies near said he had fallen down, and on examining him I found his head damaged. There was a deep cut across the skull and another over the left eye, and he was insensible; I had to leave him and go to the Central Station for an ambulance, taking with me the man I had originally arrested. I got the ambulance and took the injured man to the Civil Hospital. Afterwards I saw a body in the mortuary; I suppose it is the same man, but could not swear. He was not dead when I took him to hospital, but insensible. The reason why I wanted the Indian to take the first coolie to the station was that I was not then on duty myself, but was in a hurry over other affairs and had no time to spare. If it had been, as I at first thought, a case of stabbing, I would have let the other business go and would have attended to the case myself, as I ultimately had to do when I found this man dying. I suppose it was my approach that made the coolies disperse suddenly. I was not rushing at them, nor attending to them at all, but simply looking for the Indian and walking slowly. My prisoner was not struggling nor resisting. I never touched the deceased, was not near him, nor ever had cause to do so.

Sam On, a miner from Singapore, said—I was arrested by a policeman three days ago in Queen's Road on a charge of stealing. He took me into the market, and stood there a few minutes looking about. There were some coolies at the head of a stairway; I did not see them run away. I saw a man lying at the foot of the steps as if dead. The policeman did not strike or kick or maltreat anybody in any way all the time. I did not see how the man was hurt. The policeman did not drive the crowd away violently.

Ng Sing, sweeper in the Central Market, said—I knew the deceased. Ho A Sing, a scavenger. He was my brother. He was sweeping the stairs in the market with me on the 31st July, when a European in plain clothes came towards us. I saw him arrest a man. After arresting the man, the European kicked my brother on the thigh, causing him to fall down the steps. It was a severe kick. When I saw him fall I went down, and took him up in my arms. He was speechless, and bleeding from the nose. There were two of my friends near; I told them to stand by my brother while I went up to the Station to report.

The inquiry was adjourned.

It is believed, says the *Hyogo News*, that quite sixty days will be taken in pumping out the water and clearing the debris from the coal-mine at Komatsu, Fukuoka-ken, the subsidence of which on the 9th has been already reported. Forty-nine miners were entombed and had no chance of escape. Eighty thousand yen is the estimated loss to the owners. A relief fund for the bereaved families has been started.

### THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL CONCERT.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—

Proceeds of Concert at Mount Austin Hotel, per W. E. Crow, Esq., \$459.35.

The following is the financial statement in connection with the Concert:—

RECEIPTS.	
Sale of tickets:—	
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh .....	\$258.00
Mount Austin Hotel .....	198.00
At the door .....	36.00
	<u>\$492.00</u>
EXPENDITURE.	
Printing:—	
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh (tickets and programmes).....	\$ 7.00
Messrs. Guedes & Co. (Express in Kowloon and Hongkong) .....	1.50
Advertising:—	
Daily Press .....	3.85
Hongkong Telegraph .....	3.30
Hire of piano, Messrs. W. Robinson & Co. ....	12.00
Special car, High Level Tramways Co. ....	5.00
Balance .....	459.35
	<u>\$492.00</u>

W. EDWARD CROW.

Examined and found correct.

A. SHARP.

2nd August, 1895.

### THE DEATH OF SIR THOMAS WADE.

Old China hands will hear with much regret of the death of Sir Thomas Francis Wade, news of whose death is wired out by Reuter. As a Minister Sir Thomas was not an unqualified success, but he was thoroughly devoted to his duty, courteous to all who had occasion to communicate with him, and attentive to all claims and complaints brought before him by British subjects, though the manner of his dealing with the Tsungli Yamen did not always bring about a fair and prompt settlement. He was a ripe Chinese scholar and had unfortunately acquired the habit common to close students of Chinese of attaching undue importance to the Chinese view of any subject. The Chinese officials were not slow to discover this weakness and to trade on it, with the result that negotiations were protracted indefinitely and frequently ended in nothing. The Chinese, however, while taking advantage of this weakness when it suited them, had a very genuine respect for Sir Thomas and valued his advice, and it was largely due to his friendly offices that the Formosa difficulty between China and Japan in 1874 was patched up. In the list of treaties with China a memorial of Sir Thomas Wade is to be found in the Chefoo Convention, negotiated by him in 1875, and which provided for the settlement of the Margary case, one of the terms being the opening of Chungking to foreign trade. Since his retirement in 1883 Sir Thomas Wade has been able to give the Government at home good advice on more than one occasion. No one had a better knowledge of China and the Chinese than he, and, removed from the baneful surroundings of Peking he was able to see things in proper perspective and utilise his knowledge for the formation of sound judgment. Since the formation of the China Association he had been a useful and valued member of that body. Personally Sir Thomas Wade was a man of great charm of manner, with a large store of anecdote and interesting reminiscences.

The following biographical notice of Sir Thomas Wade appears in "Men and Women of the Time":—

Wade, Sir Thomas Francis, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., elder son of Colonel Thomas Wade, C.B., born about 1820, entered the army as Ensign in the 81st Foot in 1833, and served afterwards in China and elsewhere in the 42nd Highlanders and the 98th Foot, from which he retired as Lieutenant in 1847. In 1843 he was appointed Interpreter to the garrison of Hongkong, and in 1847 Assistant Chinese Secretary; in 1852 he was made Vice-Consul at

Shanghai, where he acted as Inspector of Customs for the Chinese Government. In 1855 he was appointed Chinese Secretary at Hongkong, and in the same year he was sent by the late Sir John Bowring on a special Mission to Cochin-China. Owing to his familiarity with the native character and language, he was attached to Lord Elgin's Mission to China in 1857-59, and in the last-named year he was appointed Chinese Secretary to our Mission in China. In this capacity he accompanied Lord Elgin's Special Mission to Peking in October, 1860. In 1861 he was nominated a C.B. (Civil Division); in the following year he became Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation in China, and was acting *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, from June, 1864, to Nov., 1865, and again from Nov., 1869, to July, 1871, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. He was advanced to the rank of K.C.B. in Nov., 1875, for his exertions in negotiating important treaties with the Chinese Government, and obtaining trading facilities in that empire. He retired on a pension in 1883. In 1889 he was made a G.C.M.G. Sir Thomas Wade is the author of "Tzu-Erh Chi" (Progressive Course), 1867, which deals with both colloquial and documentary Chinese, and is of great value to students of the Chinese language.

### THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

On Saturday the half yearly meeting of this Company was held at the Company's office, 18, Bank Buildings. The Hon. E. R. Belilios presided, and there were also present—The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Messrs. F. A. Gomes, J. Kramer, N. A. Seibs, Poon Pong (Directors) J. E. Michael, S. Rustomjee, G. B. Dodwell, E. J. Moses, Capt. S. W. Goggin, Geo. Fenwick, Chan Ufai, A. Denison, Kwok Wah, Wong Ping Lum, F. Henderson, R. S. Philpott, C. W. Richards, Chan Chai, and C. Tomlin (Acting Secretary).

The ACTING SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, as the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, with your permission we will, as usual, take them as read. No doubt you will remember that at our last meeting I expressed the hope that we should be able to present to you more favourable results for the ensuing half year, and I am glad to say the working does show an increase of a few thousand dollars. I am at the same time bound to admit that when compared with the same period of last year the result of the working does not appear quite so satisfactory, as the profits are some \$4,000 less. There have, however, been exceptional running expenses during the half year and exceptional circumstances reducing earnings. Thus we have had to incur an outlay of \$2,000, for instance, against risks from the torpedoes laid in the river, another \$2,300 for pilotage through the torpedo grounds; the enhanced price of coal accounts for an increase in the expenditure for that item of about \$8,000, while remittances for marine insurance and extra expenses, incurred owing to the cargo coolie strike, have increased our disbursements, which altogether amount to \$15,000 more than for the same period last year. Then the outbreak of plague at Macao in April, which induced the Hongkong Government to prohibit the entry of Chinese from that colony, caused a decline in the receipts on that line which may safely be estimated at \$9,000. The strike of the cargo coolies also had an adverse effect on our earning powers for two or three weeks. When, therefore, regard is had to these exceptional items of expense, the results laid before you must be deemed satisfactory, while the prospect for the future is still more encouraging. The war between China and Japan having been happily brought to a conclusion, the torpedoes have been removed, the pilots will not be needed, and the price of coal may be expected to fall with larger supplies from Japan; and, within the last few days, the restrictions regarding the incoming of natives from Macao have been taken off. Referring to the strike of March and April last it is only right to express our acknowledgments to the Government for



the valuable assistance afforded us by the permission to employ convicts to load coal lighters and to the Military authorities who supplied guards to watch over the workers. During that period our officers and crews had much extra work thrown upon them, and it is with pleasure I record the fact that, owing to their cheerful exertions, we were able to deliver all the cargo brought down without any delay, and the vessels performed their usual service with unbroken regularity. I am glad to be able to state that, after prolonged negotiations, an arrangement was come to about the middle of April last with the Chinese-owned steamers running on the river, and we trust this amalgamation of interests will work beneficially for all parties. Our fleet is in excellent condition. The *Honam Heungshan*, and *Futshan* have been docked and thoroughly overhauled and repairs effected to the other vessels. The values of our investments in shares of local joint-stocks have advanced considerably during the half year, and the Board, after allowing for possible decline, have placed this appreciation at credit of profit and loss account. Last half year some of these shares were written down to allow for depreciation. It is our practice to write them up or down according to whether they have appreciated or depreciated, as a question of account. The amount being carried forward is somewhat larger than usual, but your Directors deem it prudent in this respect to follow the example of other steamship companies, in order that fullest provision may be made for depreciation of the steamboats. And now a word with regard to the disappointment that has attended our hopes—I may say anticipations—as to the early opening of the West River to foreign trade and navigation. When the Treaty of Peace was first concluded it was telegraphically announced that among its stipulations was a clause providing for this concession. On the publication of the Treaty, however, it was apparent that this concession was among the demands withdrawn, and it is to be feared that we may have to wait some time before this privilege is conceded by the Chinese Government. According to Reuter's telegram published by the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, the 20th July, our French friends have just obtained a very advantageous treaty in which some valuable concessions are embodied; we must therefore hope that Lord Salisbury will insist upon the terms of settlement for the recent outrages on missionaries, including such commercial concessions as will prove an equivalent for those gained by France. The British Minister at Peking is, we are told, exerting himself in this matter, and it is to be hoped he will be backed by the Foreign Office. I may mention that, in order to lose no time in such an event as the successful issue of Sir Nicholas O'Connor's efforts, we have obtained plans for a new light draft steamer suitable for navigating the West River even in its upper reaches, and are therefore in a position to take the very earliest advantage of the opening up of this waterway. The only change in the Board of Directors was caused by the resignation of Mr. Keswick on his departure from the colony. Mr. Bell-Irving was invited to fill the vacancy, and his appointment will require your confirmation. If any shareholder wishes for further information, I shall be glad to answer any questions before moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. R. MICHAEL—I would like to ask whether it would be a better policy not to interfere with the value of investments in shares, as when there is a profit the shareholders would be very happy to see it on the right side, but when there is a loss they would only grumble, and I think it is better to follow the example of our worthy institution, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which has large investments in consols and other sterling securities, and by a stroke of the pen they could show us a profit of a million dollars or over, but that did not make any alteration in the book value of the securities. I make this suggestion for the consideration of the directors.

The CHAIRMAN—I may mention for the information of the shareholders that we have decided not to interfere with the book value of our investments; but in making our accounts in December last for the latter part of last year, we had to allow for some depreciation. Having done that we thought it would be only just to show the shareholders that the property has again appreciated. If the shareholders think

the suggestion should be adopted, by all means it will be adopted.

Mr. FENWICK—About a year ago Captain Tillet proposed that it would be expedient to return a portion of the capital. It was then said that the large extra capital we had was required in case the West River was opened up, and now the opening is as far off as ever it was—the river may be opened in a year hence or ten years hence—and there is a large surplus capital amounting to about \$1,300,000 invested in various ways. The average return on this capital is 3 or 3½ per annum. I would ask you to consider whether it would not be expedient to return \$5 per share, which would absorb \$400,000. This would leave a million, or very nearly a million, dollars which you could use in case the West River was opened. If we required capital we could get it by raising debentures. For these reasons I ask the question.

The CHAIRMAN—About this time last year, when Captain Tillet threw out the suggestion, the Board told him it would be wise for him to arrange matters with shareholders who wanted a return of capital. They could then come forward with a resolution, so that we could test whether shareholders in general preferred a return of capital. I do not think the question of the opening of the West River is so remote as you seem to think. Consider the concessions the French have had. I am certain that Lord Salisbury's Government will not allow the French to draw the chestnuts from the fire while we are standing looking at them. England must do something, and the first thing will be the opening of the West River. Would you not like to wait until we are sure whether that is likely to be the case? Probably the opening of that river will be a great source of profit to us; it may turn out to be as profitable as the Yangtze. Shall we go begging from the public by the issue of debentures? I think it would be only right to wait a little longer. If you wish to press the matter by all means find out if there are any shareholders who would like a return of capital, and bring the subject forward in the form of a resolution. I am sure it will be argued and tested in the most honest and fairest way possible. I am afraid, Mr. Fenwick, you made a mistake in regard to the return on the capital. You said it was something like 3½ per cent. per annum; that was for the half year. It is more than 6 per cent. per annum.

Mr. FENWICK—I apologise if I made a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN—Don't mention it.

Mr. FENWICK—I went over the figures roughly. Of course 6 per cent. is more satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN—Probably you made some mistake in regard to the period. It is 6½ per cent. per annum. We had a large amount invested at the very outset, when this money was thrown into our hands, at 6 per cent. All these loans have fallen in, and the money is invested at 7 per cent. We had a great deal of money invested in hotel bonds, and large loans on property earning 6 per cent. All that money has come in and is invested at 7 per cent. At the end of the year you will find the return will be much larger than 6½ per cent.

Mr. FENWICK—Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to move that the report and accounts as submitted to the meeting be adopted.

Mr. RUSTOMJEE seconded.

Carried.

On the motion of Mr. DODWELL, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving's appointment to the directorate was confirmed.

The retiring directors, Hon. E. R. Bellios and Mr. J. Kramer, were re-elected on the motion of Mr. MICHAEL, seconded by Mr. DENISON.

Mr. KRAMER proposed, and Mr. GOMES seconded, the re-election of Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson as auditors, and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. The dividend warrants will be ready on Tuesday at ten o'clock; Monday being a holiday we cannot issue them earlier. I thank you for your attendance.

Saigon papers record the death of Mr. R. Thompson, clerk in charge of the Cape St. James station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. Mr. Thompson succumbed to a severe attack of fever.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Twenty members competed on the 27th ult., for the Short Range Cup and Spoons. The Cup was won by Capt. Ferguson, R.B., and the Spoons by Private Godbeer, R.B., Mr. Duncan, Mr. Rutter, and Colour-Sergeant Hopkins, R.B. The following were the best scores:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	H'cap points.	Total.
Capt. Ferguson, R.B.	32	29	6	67
Private Godbeer, R.B.	33	29	—	62
Mr. Duncan	30	27	4	61
R. Rutter	30	19	12	61
Cr.-Sergt. Hopkins, R.B.	32	27	—	59
Private Ratty, R.B.	27	29	2	58
Sergeant Evender, R.B.	26	23	4	53

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

### THE KUCHENG OUTRAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
SIR,—Shanghai is going to hold an indignation meeting to protest emphatically against the recent outrages at Kucheng. Has Hongkong public spirit enough to call a meeting on its own account, or are we to take "laissez faire" as our motto?

An emphatic protest from us will materially strengthen the British Minister's hands at Peking, and it will be a disgrace to the colony if we let the opportunity pass.

Why does Shanghai always take the lead?—Yours faithfully,

Y.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1895.

## DISASTER TO A FRENCH COLUMN IN TONKIN.

### REPULSED BY PIRATES.

Negotiations with China for the suppression of piracy on the Tonkin border having resulted in nothing practical, the Governor-General, M. Ronsseau, decided to take independent and energetic action, and a column of 1,200 men, half Europeans and half Annamite tirailleurs, was placed in the field, under Colonel Chanmont, to extirpate the pirates in the Monca district. This decision was hailed with satisfaction by the local press, and the *Courrier d'Hai-phong* again advanced the suggestion that if the pirates received any assistance from China, the fleet should be called upon to co-operate and the Pakhoi Custom-house be seized.

Some days passed without news being received of the column, and the press was growing impatient at the delay, when intelligence of a very disagreeable and painful description came to hand. We translate from the *Courrier d'Hai-phong* of the 30th July:—

"Sad news reaches us from Monca. Already it was known that an advance guard had been fired upon at a distance of thirty paces by the Chinese pirates and had one officer, Lieutenant Aguly, wounded and three men placed *hors de combat*. Afterwards, the column continued its forward march. In attacking a position in the Panhay range, where the caves of Vo-lai are situated—a formidable position in which the Chinese who hold the Lyaudet family in captivity were entrenched—the column was repulsed. We do not yet know the exact figures of the loss sustained. People speak of a hundred who have been killed or are missing and of many wounded landed by the *Hanoi* at Quangyen. Amongst the latter there is a chief of battalion, Commandant Mondon. As will be understood, this is not the time for recriminations, whether more or less well founded, or to express astonishment, for example, that the column should have attacked such a position, seemingly impregnable, without knowing whether it was possible to assault it with success, seeing that the circumstances of our non-success are unknown."

Our contemporary goes on to urge the necessity of prompt and decided action to wipe out the defeat at whatever cost, and again suggests that if it be shown that China has not loyally co-operated with France, if it be proved that within a few days of signing the recent treaty she has once more fooled France, the fleet should be called into action.

Only a week before this affair, it seems, the chief of the Vanhay band had written to the manager of the Kebao Company



saying that the position occupied by his band was impregnable, but he ironically added that notwithstanding this it would no doubt be even easier for the French to retake the Lyaudets than it was for him in the first instance to carry them off from Port Wallat. Our contemporary thinks, very naturally, it is time to put an end to insolence of this kind.

### NEW FRENCH TREATY WITH CHINA.

The new French Treaty is already on its way to Paris, where we believe ratifications are to be exchanged. The text has meanwhile been kept carefully concealed to prevent complications from too early a divulgence of its contents. The leading concessions are, however, to include the right for the French to continue their railway lines into Chinese territory, the surrender of a considerable amount of territory about the upper waters of the Songka, the privilege of working mines in Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi, the opening of several places to trade along the frontier, and the rearrangement of Customs dues and regulations. These concessions, it will be seen, give France not only important concessions, but afford the ground for future gains. It is intended that France shall have a preponderating influence in the three south-western provinces, a preponderance which in the event of any weakness of grasp on the part of China she will be only too ready to take advantage of. We shall probably hear more of this treaty from Europe.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

There was a man in Chan-tsun, whose bad character was well known and who often acted tyrannically towards the widows and the weak. He was always armed when going out for fear that some of his victims might seek for revenge. A few days ago on returning home he stopped to lift up his son, who was two years of age, but as he bent down a revolver he had hidden under his clothes went off and the bullet hit the child, who died immediately. Most of his neighbours said that he was punished by Heaven for his evil deeds.

Rumour has been current in Canton that the Viceroy and the Governor, who wish to cut down expenses, are going to discontinue the use of ten steam launches which are employed for cruising.

Viceroy Tan has disbanded all the Anhui soldiers who were hired when the war broke out. They were each given some money to return to their native place, and they embarked in a junk under the control of a military officer. When the junk arrived at Lo Pan, in the district of Sam-Sui, a good many soldiers jumped out and ran away. The military officer tried to get back the runaways, but to no purpose, and he was compelled to sail without them.

A man bought a place in Honam for the burial of his ancestor a few days ago. When the place was being dug, at the depth of about four feet some articles were found which astonished the workmen very much. There were a vessel for burning incense, two horses, two lambs, two dogs, and two deer. They were all of earthenware, but were as hard as iron. They have been sent to a curiosity shop for sale. It is said that the things were buried in the Ming dynasty.

More than sixty robbers made an attack on the village of Yuen-kiang-tau, in the district of Fa-un, in broad daylight. Twenty houses were robbed. When the robbers went away with their booty they forced some men belonging to the robbed house to go with them. The villagers hearing the alarm given came forward with their guns, but when they saw that some of their fellow villagers were with the robbers they dared not let their guns off, for fear that the bullets might hit their friends.

A riot broke out in the district of Lei-Pun, in Kwangsi, about a fortnight ago. The number of rebels was at first several hundred, but it has been gradually enlarged to more than a thousand. Many houses have been plundered and some rice junks robbed. A place named Lu-Hu, a centre of trade, has been greatly disturbed and every shop has stopped business. Up to the present no soldiers have been sent to pacify the place, for the magistrate, who was afraid of losing his button for allowing a revolu-

tion to break out in the district under his control, reported to the high officers that it was not a riot, but that it was the poor people begging about the streets.

### THE JAPANESE MINISTER IN PEKING.

Japanese correspondents' letters describing the audience given to H.E. Mr. Hayashi by the Chinese Emperor on the 7th July have just arrived. At 9.30 on the morning of the day, a large party of mounted guards were sent to the Japanese Legation to escort the Minister to the Palace. At 10 a.m. Mr. Hayashi, accompanied by Secretaries Nakajima, Tei, and Kawasaki, Captain Inouye and Lieutenant-Colonel Kamio, left the Legation in Chinese palanquins, escorted by the guards. The road was lined by a crowd of spectators. Passing through the gate the party entered a waiting-room, where they were received by their Imperial Highnesses Prince Kung and Ching and the four other Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. Prince Ching having hitherto been confined to his house by sickness, it was the first time that he had met the Japanese Minister. The audience was appointed to take place in the Wanhwa-tien, close by where the Japanese Minister and his party were waiting. In a short time the Emperor arrived in a palanquin painted bright yellow. Princes Kung and Ching were the first to be admitted to the Imperial presence, and shortly afterwards the Japanese Minister and his suite were conducted into the chamber by the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. Mr. Hayashi stood directly opposite the throne. On the right and left of the Emperor stood a number of military and civil functionaries. Advancing a few steps nearer to the throne the Japanese Minister addressed His Majesty to the following effect:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being sincerely rejoiced at the restoration of friendly relations between the two countries, has been pleased to accredit me to Your Majesty's Court. I crave Your Majesty's permission to express my sense of the honour done me in granting me the present audience and thus affording me an opportunity of presenting my credentials to Your Majesty. It is my earnest hope that hereafter the friendship between the two countries may become more and more close and intimate, and that I may long be permitted to enjoy Your Majesty's favour. I sincerely pray that Your Majesty may be blessed with a long life and a prosperous reign." This address, delivered in Japanese, was rendered into Chinese by Secretary Tei. The Emperor, in reply, said a few words to the following effect:—

"We are glad that peace has been re-established between the two countries, and we welcome your Excellency to Our Court. Two countries so near to each other ought to be always on the most intimate terms." Mr. Hayashi then handed his Letter of Credence to Prince Kung who, ascending the steps in front of the throne, presented it to the Emperor on bended knees. His Majesty respectfully took it, and having read it through returned it to the brocade wrapper in which it had been folded. His Majesty then entered his palanquin and was borne off, while the Japanese Minister and his suite were again conducted to the waiting room, where they had a pleasant conversation with the two Princes and the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. This audience originated a new procedure. Formerly, in presenting a letter of credence on behalf of a foreign Minister, an Imperial Prince always approached the throne by the steps on one side not from the front, the steps in front being reserved for Imperial feet only. This practice was repeatedly but fruitlessly remonstrated against by foreign Ministers, who rightly regard it as derogatory to the Sovereign or Chief Magistrate that they represented. The Japanese Minister seems to have successfully overcome the Chinese prejudice and established a new precedent. While conversing with the Japanese representative in the waiting room, the Chinese Ministers are reported to have requested Mr. Hayashi to take the first opportunity of proceeding to Tientsin and opening negotiations with the Viceroy Li and Wong Wan Shao, who have been appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude the new commercial treaty. Mr. Hayashi, on his part, is said to have strongly urged the necessity

of speedily sending a Minister to Japan. It is stated that the Ministers in the Tsungli Yamen seemed to believe and hope that the Liaotung question will form the subject of negotiations at Tientsin. Captain Inouye, I. J. N., and Lieut.-Colonel Kamio, as well as the Chinese interpreters, were to leave Peking for Tientsin on the 11th July. At what time the Japanese Minister will follow to the same place was not known up to the time (8th and 9th July) of despatching the Japanese letters, from which these facts have been gathered.—*Japan Mail*.

Where ceremonial counts for so much as it does in Peking, says the *Hyogo News*, the points scored by Mr. Hayashi, as Japanese Minister, in his formal interview with the Chinese Emperor to present his credentials, go for a good deal. The mounted guards of honour awaited him at his own Legation, he entered the Castle through one of the chief gateways, he was received by the most distinguished officials, of whom one, Prince Ching, had only just risen from a bed of sickness, and he was accorded an interview in a hall of special honour. The chief point still remains. After an address to the Emperor and a reply, Minister Hayashi produced his credentials, and Prince Kung bore them to the Emperor by the central flight of three flights of steps leading to the Throne. This was an innovation that Ambassadors have sought hitherto in vain to establish, as they claimed that a Sovereign message should be borne up the steps used by the Emperor himself, instead of by the steps on either side. The precedent is now set, however, and must be observed in future.

### THE CORNES-KIMURA CASE.

While regretting that Messrs. Cornes & Co. should have found themselves compelled to enter into a compromise with Mr. Kimura Riyemon in the matter of the yarn dispute, we certainly cannot hold with some of our contemporaries that they are to blame for what has been called the precipitancy of the surrender. The representative of Messrs. Cornes & Co. had the interests of his firm to consider in the first place, and was fully aware that every day's delay might eventually result in the ruin of the firm's business, while it was very doubtful if any interference by the Government would have prevented serious loss. Foreign merchants in general cannot complain of the result. Had they desired Messrs. Cornes & Co. to await the action of the Government, they should have proposed a scheme by which combination should have been opposed by combination. Foreign merchants dealing in yarn might have arrived at some common understanding, by which the Yarn Guild would have been informed that an attempt to enforce a boycott on any of their number would immediately lead to a suspension of all further dealings with Japanese merchants until the boycott was removed, and in such case Messrs. Cornes & Co. would have found themselves in a position to resist the pressure of the Guild. But we fear that trade rivalry and competition among foreign merchants is so keen as to render combination of this sort almost impossible, at present, though it seems to us that some such combination must eventually be adopted if the foreign merchant is to effectually protect himself from most serious loss. By the compulsory compromise Messrs. Cornes & Co. lose \$2,150 and Mr. Kimura Riyemon \$1,050, and yet by the decision of a court of law it is the latter who is in fault, not the former!—*Kobe Chronicle*.

### HONGKONG AERIAL FLIGHT.

A recent visitor at Hongkong writes:—"Not only can Hongkong show the visitor a cable tramway running up the Victoria Peak an altitude of some 1,400 feet, with a gradient varying from 1 in 2 to 1 in 25; but at Taikoo, about five miles from Victoria, there is an aerial flight the like of which can seldom be seen. There is one at Gibraltar, going to the top of the Rock, but the ride there bears no comparison to the sensational transition from the base to the top of Mount Parker at Hongkong. It would be a misnomer to call it a railway, because the open car does not run on rails, but is suspended; and as you soar upward, now crossing over the top of a minor peak, next looking down on a lake,



some hundred feet below, or into a gorge, espying, perhaps, now and then a wild deer or other smaller animal, the first ride up and down is an experience not soon to be forgotten. This aerial flight was constructed evidently at very considerable cost by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, to convey their European employes to the dormitories on the top of the mount in the height of the summer, when the nights are so oppressively hot that sleep is almost out of question in the houses below. Before the aerial flight was constructed the employes referred to were taken up the mountain in chairs by a small regiment of coolies, the expense being borne by the firm. Then it took them an hour to reach the cool atmosphere of the top; now they can go up in five minutes. As the car is ascending a man in the engine house watches it as far as he can through a telescope, and at the point where his view is obscured by the top of a peak, another man, half way up, continues the watch. Should anything wrong be observed, the car can be instantly stopped."—*Kobe Chronicle*.

### THE TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

#### FIVE FOREIGN VESSELS ASHORE AT KUCHINOTZ.

Nagasaki, 31st July.

During Wednesday's typhoon no less than five foreign vessels, four steamers and one sailing vessel, were driven ashore at Kuchinotz. Owing to the breaks in the telegraph wires it was not until some time afterwards that the news reached Nagasaki, where, luckily, no accidents worthy of mention were reported amongst the shipping. The five vessels ashore are the Norwegian steamers *Lyderhorn* and *Wedel Jarlsberg*, the British steamer *Bentala*, the British ship *Marechal Suchet*, and the German steamer *Helene Rickmers*. The latter two vessels are the only two which have apparently sustained any serious damage, the three first mentioned, the *Lyderhorn*, *Jarlsberg*, and *Bentala*, having grounded on a muddy bottom with a gradual incline. The first two of these vessels had each a half cargo of coal on board, while the latter was in ballast. Neither of the three is reported to be making any water.

The sailing ship *Marechal Suchet*, however, fared less fortunately. She touched on the rocks under the lighthouse, and then dragged on to the mud, sustaining some damage and making three inches of water in four hours in her hold. As she has 3,000 tons of coal on board, the captain could not ascertain the nature of the leak. She is under charter for San Francisco, but will have to be docked before she can fulfil it, and a survey is an absolute necessity.

The German steamer *Helene Rickmers* got ashore about seven miles west of Kuchinotz, at a little village called Katsusa. She lies broadside on on a shingle beach or bar which runs across the mouth of a small river. Apparently the strain has all been directed amidships and she is reported to be somewhat seriously damaged and is making water in her forward hold. Like the *Marechal Suchet*, she also struck the rocks under the light before coming ashore. In the No. 1 hold she had about 3 feet of water and about 3½ feet everywhere else, according to soundings taken on Saturday. Under her engines, the bottom is badly bulged in and leaks considerably. A diver and pumps have been got to work, but owing to the destruction wrought among the lighters and junks little has been done up to the present, and it is considered that the vessel is in a bad way and that the getting of her off is doubtful, even when the cargo has been discharged.

Twice only, since meteorological observations have been recorded in Nagasaki, has the barometer fallen so suddenly as it did on Wednesday morning last. On Tuesday it stood at 754 millimetres, gradually falling to 752.5 at 2 a.m. Shortly after 6 a.m. it fell rapidly and continuously until at about 1.30 p.m., when the storm reached its height, it stood at 713.2. With decrease of barometric pressure the wind increased in violence, and at about 12.30 reached the phenomenal force of 30 metres per second. First it came from the N.E., then from the E.N.E., then E., and finally from the South. At this point, at about the minimum recorded by the barometer, a fall occurred, and shortly afterwards the pressure increased as the wind veered round to S.W. and, blowing again nearly as

before, continued till about 5 p.m. The amount of rainfall during the storm was registered at 63.6 millimetres, or about eight gallons to the square foot. Several of the humbler dwellings on the hill side were totally wrecked and a very large number of houses in town were damaged to a greater or less degree. Flying tiles, telegraph wires, and other objects made it a work of some danger and difficulty to go about outdoors, although no serious casualties have been as yet reported. Telegraphic communication during the afternoon was stopped on account of the falling of posts, wires, etc. With the exception of the memorable blow of September 14th, 1891, no barometric change so equal that of Wednesday last has been recorded in Nagasaki.—*Nagasaki Express*.

Tokyo, 29th July.

According to a report made to the Government by Mr. Onori, Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, there were 13 persons killed in that prefecture during the recent storm and 14 injured, while 1,602 houses were thrown down, 1,418 houses partly destroyed, and 98 vessels of large or small size wrecked.

Kobe, 27th July.

As a result of the typhoon experienced on Wednesday night a terrible accident occurred on the Sanyo line, resulting in the death of more than forty soldiers and injuries to many others. It appears that about 9.50 p.m. on Wednesday a train was dispatched from Hiroshima, consisting of a locomotive, three brake vans, and nineteen carriages, and conveying a number of disabled soldiers who were being sent back to the headquarters of their respective divisions. There were 280 men of the 1st division, 50 of the 2nd, and 49 of the 3rd, the train, which was an extra one, having thus some 386 passengers in the cars, beside railway servants, &c.

Judging from the report of Captain Mahlmann, which appears below, the train must have passed right through the centre of the typhoon in coming up from Hiroshima. No danger was apprehended, however, until the train reached the section between Itozaki and Onomichi Stations where the line runs close to the sea on a low embankment. It was then about half-past one in the morning. The regular train had passed the spot safely about two hours earlier, and it would appear that afterwards while the typhoon was at its worst, the ballast of the track had for some distance been washed away by the sea, leaving scarcely any support for the rails. Consequently, as soon as the full weight of the train came upon the rails, the line gave way altogether, and ten of the carriages, together with the locomotive, were thrown into the sea. Five were completely wrecked and the others cannot yet be found, being covered by the waves.

The engine-driver and his two assistants were killed by the fall or drowned, and the engine is said to have quite disappeared under the water. Of the men in the carriages overturned, forty were killed and seventy or eighty seriously injured, and it seems extraordinary, when the circumstances of the disaster are considered, together with the few carriages which remained on the line, that the loss of life was not greater.

We are still without full details of the terrible disaster, but it can easily be imagined that the struggle for life which went on in the intense darkness of the night, and amidst that howling storm, must have been terrible, especially as the conditions were such that those who were in the carriages remaining on the track must have been incapable of offering any effective assistance to their comrades.

We learn from one who was on board a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer lying at Onomichi on Wednesday that the centre of the typhoon passed right across that district, so that the place where the railway accident occurred must have experienced the full violence of the storm. During the evening the wind at Onomichi was blowing in great gusts from the general direction of N.N.W., but was continually shifting. At 7 o'clock it fell dead calm, the centre of the typhoon having been reached, and at 8.30 the wind began to blow in heavy squalls from the S.W., the storm lasting with great violence until midnight, when it gradually lulled. On hearing of the accident next morning, it was found possible on steaming past the place where the line was broken to see something of the wreck which had occurred. One or two carriages still remained on the line, the ballast of which has

been washed away so completely that it appeared to rest simply on the sleepers, giving the impression that the carriages or vans remaining were standing on a bridge.

The P. & O. steamship *Verona* arrived this morning about half-past four. She experienced the typhoon on Wednesday just outside the Straits of Shimonoseki. She had been anchored about four hours, awaiting the arrival of the *Ancona* with the pilot, before the typhoon began to blow. She anchored from 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday until about 4 a.m. yesterday. Captain J. J. Mahlmann, Harbour Master, has courteously supplied us with the following remarks on the storm of Wednesday:—

Wednesday night's blow was possibly only a common southerly gale, although, judging from the hauling of the wind, it appears to have been the margin of the south-east quadrant of a typhoon that passed over Kobe. If the latter, then the storm's centre passed, a long distance westward of us, and it will be found that at Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, and perhaps at Nagasaki, the storm was of much greater violence than here.

The barometer readings and wind at Kobe were as follows:—

	Bar.	Wind	E. Force
July 24	10 a.m. 29.94	"	3
"	2 p.m. 29.96	"	2
"	10 " 29.81	" S.S.W.	7
"	midnight 29.77	" S.W.	8
"	25 6 a.m. 29.77	" W. by S.	7
"	10 " 29.85	" W.	7

The barometer was at its lowest at midnight, but it blew hardest at about 1 a.m., when the wind had hauled to about S.W. by W., its force then being about 9. The total rainfall during the blow was only 0.80 inches.

The K. R. & A. C. is a heavy sufferer by Wednesday night's typhoon, the pontoon having been swept away as well as the landing-stage. Fortunately all the boats are safe, the boathouse not having been damaged. The blow came on so suddenly that everybody was unprepared, and the *sendo* did not take the usual precautions for securing the pontoon.

Kobe, 28th July.

According to the latest reports concerning the accident on the Sanyo Railway, only 8 soldiers were killed on the spot, besides 3 employes of the railway, making 11 in all who met with their death. Eleven others were seriously injured, and 72 received slight injuries, while one is missing. The earlier reports placed the number of deaths at forty. The wounded were carried to a school building, where they were treated by Surgeon-General Sato and other military surgeons who came there from Hiroshima. The bodies of the killed were cremated on Thursday night.

Mr. Haraguchi, Chief Civil Engineer of the Railway Bureau, Mr. Sengoku, C.E., and Mr. Matsumoto, President of the Sanyo Company, arrived at Onomichi yesterday in order to investigate the cause of the accident.

Kobe, 30th July.

Mention was made in Friday's issue of the steamship *Auretta* anchoring off Rokuren on the 24th inst. for refuge from the tempest. Further information, which we have received from Sakai, states that the steamer rode at anchor (double) with 90 fathoms of chain out, and (thanks to a good anchorage) rode out the storm in safety—in company with a P. & O. vessel (*Verona*). At six the following morning the storm had abated and the steamer left for Sakai in a very heavy sea. From 6 to 8 a.m. they passed quantities of wreckage, all apparently of the junk description, and two large cargo junks, bottom up, but no sign of life about. Shortly after 8 a.m. they came up to a large junk, dismasted and with one side torn out; two poor creatures were clinging to what remained of the wreck. Mr. Taylor (the chief officer), three sailors and a fireman immediately manned the lifeboat and, in a very heavy sea, rescued the two men on the junk from death. The junk had been smashed up early in the typhoon and one man had been washed off and drowned. The two rescued men were in a very exhausted condition and received every attention from the captain, the Japanese, the purser and his staff. They were bound from Moji to a small port to the northward, and the boat, which was their own property, had no recognised name. Captain Henderson very kindly organised a subscription on behalf of the shipwrecked men—which was generously responded to by all hands in the ship, the



subscriptions amounting to the handsome total of 86 yen. The men were landed on the 26th. Those on the *Aurelia* saw another steamer rescuing men from a wreck at 9 a.m. the same day, but could not make out the vessel's name. She was flying the British flag.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

### SERIOUS FRACAS ON A FRENCH MAIL STEAMER AT KOBE.

THE "CALEDONIEN'S" DECKS CLEARED.  
Kobe, 29th July.

The spar deck of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Caledonien*, which arrived here from Yokohama yesterday, en route to Nagasaki and Shanghai, presented an unusual scene last night. The impudent and aggressive behaviour of the coolies, here and elsewhere, to which reference has been made repeatedly in these columns, has at last borne fruit, and the consequence is several men are to-day suffering from grievous wounds. Strangely enough the trouble arose through a woman—a helpless, inoffensive, Japanese woman. One of the coolies (we have not been able to ascertain whether he was one of the Pier Company's or one of Jack Young's men) accosted a Japanese woman on the ship's deck and attempted to take liberties with her. One of the French mail boat's crew interfered on her behalf, whereupon the aggressive coolie gave the foreigner a sharp shove. The foreigner retaliated and a fight commenced, the offender, for as such we must be permitted to designate the coolie, at once summoning the assistance of his fellow-workmen. On the coolies massing their force those of the ship's company in the immediate vicinity went to the help of their comrade and a free fight ensued, which the officers struggled in vain to quell. Captain Bevilacqua, on going to restore order, was struck on the side by a coolie with a piece of iron and on turning to see who dealt the blow another Japanese hit him on the upper part of the body with a bank of wood. Seeing no hope of quelling the disturbance, and as the coolies were being reinforced by squads of Japanese who had been called from the *Altmore* (lying alongside the eastern side of the Pier) the captain then called the ship's crew and gave orders to clear the decks of the riotous men. The order was quickly obeyed, and in a very little time the coolies were hustled and thrown over the steamer's side. Sticks, etc., were freely used on both sides. One coolie on being thrown over the side struck one of the bollards on the pier with such force that his face was badly smashed, and the man curled up in a heap on the pier. Another fell between the pier and the ship's side, but he was dragged up shortly afterwards. Meanwhile one of the crew who was bravely relying on his bare fists was driven aft in the all but hopeless endeavour to keep ten or a dozen of his foes at bay. This unequal contest was waged for some minutes, but eventually others of the crew rushed to the man's aid and soon cleared the deck. At about this time a force of police arrived, in response to a message taken by one of the steamer's officers, and the coolies were sent off the pier as soon as possible. At this time seven men were lying in various positions on the pier hors de combat. Two of the number were found to be very badly injured, and were taken away to the Kobe Hospital. One wounded man was not removed until about 11 p.m. In the meantime he was left in an unconscious state in one of the goods trucks under guard of a policeman. For a time the fracas appeared likely to involve the *Altmore* in trouble, as the coolies who had rushed from that ship to assist their countrymen endeavoured to return on board. The *Altmore's* officers, however, held the gangway and stoutly refused to allow any one on board lest the coolies should be pursued across the pier.

Needless to say there was great excitement on board the *Caledonien* for a considerable time and the passengers were prohibited from leaving the ship. The French Consul, M. P. de Lucy Fossarieu, was on board at an early hour this morning, when all the crew were mustered on deck, and their depositions taken one after the other in one of the rooms on the spar deck. In consequence of the disturbance, which is the most serious affair of the kind that has occurred here for some years, the *Caledonien* was detained a few hours, and she did not get away until about 11 o'clock.

The coolies most seriously injured are Fujioka Ichisuke, 19, and Takashima Kamekichi, 29. The former is badly wounded in the left ribs, and the latter in the face, head, and lower portion of the spinal marrow. Both are expected to recover, but it will be two or three weeks at least before they will be able to take their discharged from the hospital.—*Kobe Herald*.

### THE NEWLY OPENED CITY OF SOOCHOW.

This city previous to the arrival of the Taipings sat in that great central plain the "garden spot" of China as a Queen; throughout the provinces the simple-minded natives, both gentry and peasantry, looked upon her as the crown jewel in His Majesty's world-wide dominion. The rebels drove the plough-share through her streets and left piles of rubbish to mark the places which had been the habitations of her children. She rose, during the next decade, phoenix-like from her ashes and regained a measure of her commercial prosperity. Alas! the great Yangtze steamers bore the silk merchants to Shanghai and she lost a part of her trade.

Hope now beams in the eyes of her citizens and they think whatever may be the reverses to the Empire, the Japanese will certainly be their benefactors. "Where is the horse-road to be built?" "Mr. —, we have always been friends; you foreigners find out things first; please let me know where the concession is going to be?" "We hear a foreigner bought a lot outside the Tsong men. Is that where they are going to fix upon the site for the settlement?" "When is the Japanese consul coming?" "Where will he live?"

The first probable effect of the opening of Soochow will be an influx of population. That trade and wealth follow in the wake of the steamer is the general belief, and so many will come to seek their fortunes in the new port. The well-established reputation of the provincial metropolis will prove an attraction and the tide from Shanghai may flow inland, the hired port standing to the capital as Miletus to Ephesus. The hoarded, unutilized wealth of the city may also flow into foreign factories and thus add greatly to increasing the population. We may expect that in a few years its 700,000 will become a round million.

Soochow stands as the natural centre of the silk trade. The Grand Canal taps the mulberry groves of the south. A good sail-boat across the Great Lake makes the trip to Huchow from sunrise to sunset. From the north-west the Wusieh district sends its tribute to the great silk metropolis. There are now thousands of silk weavers in the city. Should they, instead of having the little boy perched up among the rafters pulling at the perpendicular threads in weaving the brocaded satin, follow the Japanese in Kyoto and use in its stead simple machinery, then the looms will turn out foreign patterns for the European market. While cotton takes the day at Shanghai, and shirtings and piece goods become the staple manufactures, the ladies will visit Soochow for a supply of silk. We suppose the silk filatures along the Soochow Creek will all be moved up this winter ready for use the next cocoon season. And with the cheap and skilled labour, how long will it be before the silk mills of Patterson, New Jersey, and Lyons move their plant to Soochow? With great store-houses for coal, the Japanese *kojokis* will soon land coal here at very low rates and the seven pagodas will have to regulate the *fung-shuy* for scores of tall chimneys.

We do not know how ports are opened, or what is the *modus operandi*. Those who were in the East in 1842 can perhaps supply information. The great gate of the city is the Tsong men (as it is called), and before the Taipings, outside this gate there was a population of half a million and the principal wholesale trade was carried on there. Direct to the west there is a straight long street running along the canal for three miles and the ground is rather high. It is now a mass of rubbish, but with the coming of the ma-loo and its renown of the past two millenniums, a great Chinese trade would centre there. The difficulty is in the want of water. It is hard to pass the Tsong men in boats and the canal is narrow. The Grand Canal strikes west from the southern corner of the city and then north to avoid the business obstructions to navigation at this point.

There is another place which has always borne the name of the future foreign settlement. For a quarter of a century its fortune has been confidently looked forward to by the country people, and that is outside the *Po men* or South Gate. The ground that was built upon previous to the rebellion and has received successive layers of rubbish during past generations is about one-fourth of a mile square, entirely too small for future growth. The difficulty beyond this place is the lowness of the land, which would have to be raised by the use of the silver lever. The advantages of the location are: First.—That as the south wall of the city is perfectly straight and over two miles long there could be a fine bund of a similar length, running from the camp to the gate. If the concession should be a mile or more in depth the Bund could turn to the south and run down the Grand Canal even as far as the fifty-three arch bridge. Secondly.—The water way is here the finest around the city. The moat, which is the Grand Canal, is one hundred yards in width and is the regular road for the small steamers. The Grand Canal, which turns at the south-west corner of the city and connects with the Foo Wu, could also be utilized for three miles to the south. For boating purposes the three lakes just to the south-west of the city offer exceptionally fine opportunities; also the "Stone Lake," which lies beside the hills. Thirdly.—If there is a united effort among the commissioners "the right of way" could be obtained on the Imperial road which was built for Kienlung, and runs from the South Gate for fifteen miles among the hills to the Great Lake. It is now in fine condition and with a little repair and the privilege of constructing a few bridges it would be the finest carriage road in China. Parties from Shanghai would come up for the pleasures of the drive amidst the beautiful scenery. To the west of the city are the great hills denuded of their primeval forests. The only value to the owners is their stubble. The privilege of crowning these heights of 1,000 and 1,500 feet with villas might be obtained at the opening of the port. It only needs men of action, and Europeans would be lifted up from out the mire of the Celestial Empire to the sides and tops of the hills, which nature has placed in the Middle Kingdom for the benefit of a superior race.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

### THE PROPOSED WOOSUNG CANAL.

We (*China Gazette*) published last week a short paragraph with reference to a scheme which was stated was under consideration for the cutting of a canal from the Whangpoo river into the Yangtze, and we are now in a position to add that not only has such a proposal been laid before the proper quarters, but that so far it has been very favourably received, and it is quite on the cards that in a few years Shanghai's pet bugbear, the Woosung Bar, will be satisfactorily disposed of by the proposed new waterway cut through Pootung to the sea. The scheme is the idea of a wealthy French syndicate, who have deputed one of their number, an experienced civil engineer, to come out and push the matter in China. The gentleman in question is M. de Marteau. He is staying at the Hotel des Colonies, where, in the course of half an hour's conversation yesterday, he courteously gave a representative of this journal as many particulars regarding the nature of the scheme as it was possible to make public at this early stage of the negotiations. M. de Marteau has certainly allowed no grass to grow under his feet since his arrival here, but has pushed on the matter with an energy which bodes well for the ultimate success of the scheme. He has only been here for a couple of weeks, but already his proposal has been laid before the Tsungli Yamen, an influential and energetic agent has been secured to carry on the negotiations at Peking, and the countenance of the Viceroy Chih-tung has been secured by a visit which M. de Marteau himself paid last week to that wideawake official at Nan-king. No definite answer has yet been received from the Tsungli Yamen, but M. de Marteau is sanguine as to the outcome of the endless "pow-wow," which, being inevitable in China before any big enterprise is undertaken, is sure to take place before any decision is arrived at in the present instance. The scheme, briefly stated, is one for the con-



struction of a ship canal navigable at all stages of the tide for the largest vessels. Starting a little below Kajao creek, the canal is to run in a northerly direction (N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. to N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  W.) across Pheasant Point, entering the Yangtze River a little below the Lismore light.

The total length, including the cutting across the low banks outside, will be close on four miles, the depth at low water between 24 and 25 feet and the width of the bottom 200 feet. It will thus be seen that the syndicate design to construct a really noble waterway, by means of which Shanghai will be accessible at all states of the tide to the largest sea-going vessels without the trouble, risk, and inconvenience which at present are always contingencies to be looked for in the crossing of the Woosung Bar. At the Yangtze end two large semi-circular jetties will be constructed, reaching far out into the river and giving what may be called the seaward entrance to the canal, a bell-mouthed shape, the reason for which is that the ebb tide running down the Yangtze river may be turned aside from the canal, and thus that the silt may be prevented from being taken up and deposited in the new artificial waterway.

The mud dug out in the course of construction will be piled up in dykes on each bank and a wide roadway constructed right along on each side of the canal. The syndicate undertake to complete the work in three years, although they expect they may be able to do it in a much shorter time if necessary, and they stipulate in the negotiations which are at present going on with the Tsungli Yamen that if the Chinese Government approve of the scheme, they will give the syndicate the work of constructing the canal in preference to any other contractor who may come forward, always provided that the terms of the syndicate are as reasonable as any others that may be tendered. The syndicate have all the money that will be necessary for the work ready at hand, and they will not require to raise any outside. It is expected that the canal will have to be concreted or very firmly bunded to prevent the banks, which are composed of mud and silt, from slipping into the bed of the stream. The advantages which steamers trading at the port will derive from the canal, if it is ever completed, are obvious to the most casual observer. By means of it the inner bar, Gough Island, the outer bar, and the extremity of Pheasant Point will be cut off and neither in-coming nor out-going vessels need any longer navigate the dangerous and crowded anchorage at Woosung, while for vessels trading between Shanghai and the Yangtze ports a saving of seven miles will be effected on the run. We wish M. de Martean and the syndicate, he represents every success in their undertaking, which if carried through successfully, would be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon Shanghai.

The *Gazette* in a subsequent issue says:—In reference to our article of last night on the proposed Pootung canal, we further learn that the syndicate is not quite correctly described as French. It is more or less international in character, as it embraces two leading firms of British contractors and engineers. The necessary plans and details of the scheme have not yet been completed, until the general principle of the project has been officially approved, as we hope to announce in a short time it will.

### HONGKONG.

The massacre of missionaries at Kutien has caused a feeling of intense horror in the colony, and a public meeting has been suggested for the purpose of urging the home Government to take decisive action. An extraordinary case of incendiarism is engaging the attention of the police, and an outrage by Chinese Customs cruisers in the waters of the colony is also commanding a thorough investigation. On Thursday the Sanitary Board met and important statements were made in reference to the introduction of water closets. A petition for an appeal in a husband and wife case was dismissed by the Full Court. The half yearly meeting of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co., Limited, was held on Saturday.

At the Alice Memorial Hospital last month there were fifty-nine in-patients treated and the number of out-patient visits was 1,886. At the Nethersole Hospital the numbers were 48 and 63 respectively.

It would seem that building on the vacant piece of land in front of the Central Police Station is at last to be undertaken, as tenders for contracts in connection with the work are invited.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Collected by Li Shu Ying ..... \$150  
Yung Siu Poo ..... 10

We hear that the new Medical Officer of Health, who is shortly expected from home, will reside at Kowloon, that being one of the terms of his agreement. It is considered undesirable, from a public point of view, that the Peninsula should be left without any resident medical man.

H.M.S. *Tamar* arrived on Friday afternoon. She proceeds to Shanghai and Hakodate and will be away about a month effecting reliefs, and on her return it is expected she will be paid off and then prepared for taking the place of the *Victor Emanuel* as receiving ship. Nothing definite, however, is settled yet.

The storm of the 28th and 29th July was experienced at Macao in much the same way as at Hongkong, torrents of rain falling, accompanied by sharp squalls, but no damage is reported. The patients in the Lappa plague hospital were removed for fear that the structure might be blown down by the typhoon.

The Field Battery of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps held their third monthly competition for the cup presented by Captain MacCallum, on Saturday afternoon. The cup was won by Gunner W. Duncan with a good score of 89 over the 200, 400, and 500 yards ranges. Former winners—Gunner Stewart in June and Sergt. Macdonald in July.

Thomas Picton, a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery, was tried by court-martial on the *Victor Emanuel* on Monday for attempting to steal a purse belonging to a Chinese coxswain. The Court consisted of Captain Blaxland, president, Commander Bearcroft, Lieutenants Agnew and Burrows. The prisoner, who picked up the purse while on sentry duty and did not give it up to a superior officer, was sent to gaol for six months and dismissed the service.

Amongst the present visitors to Tientsin, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 27th July, appears the name of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, of Hongkong. This gentleman has just returned from home, where he has recently been giving evidence to the Government on matters affecting the constitution of the Legislative Council of the Crown Colony of which he is a member. We understand Mr. Whitehead purposes continuing his journey to Peking after a short visit to Tongshan and Shanhaikuan.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenearn* arrived at Singapore on the 24th July from China with rather a serious outbreak of cholera on board. She left Swatow on the 15th July with three hundred and eighty-one Chinese passengers for Singapore, and touched at Hongkong. On the run down two European seamen died from cholera, and one Chinese passenger succumbed to general debility. Another European member of the crew had been seized with cholera and lay in a precarious condition. The *Glenearn* was immediately ordered into quarantine.

The captain of the steamer *Taichow*, from Koh-si-chang, reports that on the 2nd inst., in lat. 21° 10' N., long. 113° 8' E., a Chinese sailor was taken off the mainsail of a junk floating in the water. He stated his name to be Tam Tai Chye, a native of Pakhoi, and was one of the crew of a junk named *Chan Mow-lee* which left Chapu on the 27th July bound to Hoihow with a cargo of oil. At midnight on the 28th the junk foundered, he and two others saving themselves by clinging to the sail. On the 31st the other two dropped off into the water and he was the only survivor. The crew numbered eighteen hands and two passengers.

On Wednesday the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse opened the enquiry respecting the fire which occurred at 34, Winglok Street at 4 a.m. on the 29th ult. A shop coolie spoke to leaving the ground floor to boil some congee in the kitchen on the first floor. He took a kerosene lamp with him, and he forgot to take it back. He put it near a door, and it was alight. Some time afterwards the fire broke out in the room where he had left the lamp. He did not know what caused the fire. The master went to Penang some days ago. The enquiry was adjourned until Tuesday, the premises being released in the meantime.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank have reduced their rate of interest on twelve months' deposits to four per cent.

The Hon. Secretary of the Cricket Club has forwarded to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* a draft for £10, being Hongkong's contribution to the testimonial that has been inaugurated at home in honour of Dr. W. G. Grace. His Excellency the Governor took considerable interest in and was one of the first of the 200 subscribers to the local fund; and the names of most of the gentlemen in the colony who are interested in cricket are to be found in the list of contributors. Welcome subscriptions were received also from the Sergeants' Mess of the Royal Artillery, as well as from some of the younger and knickerbockered generation who are growing up in Hongkong.

Just before one o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out at 70, Jervois Street, a piece goods shop. The Fire Brigade, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings and Mr. Badeley, at once turned out. The fire had obtained a good hold of the upper portion of the premises, and in a short time it had spread to 245, Queen's Road Central, which is at the back. After working two hours the flames were extinguished. The shop in Jervois Street was completely burnt in the upper storeys, and the shop was considerably damaged by water. The shop in Queen's Road suffered similar damage. The premises are insured respectively with Messrs. Loxley & Co. for \$10,000 and with Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. for \$12,600. The master of each shop is expected to return shortly from Canton.

We (*Singapore Free Press*) hear that Lieuts. Talbot and Long, of the Rifle Brigade, from Hongkong, have had some sport in the Malay Peninsula. From a note from Lieut. Talbot to a friend it appears that he got a tusker elephant and a *sladang*. On one occasion he saw fifteen or twenty elephants pass within easy shot, but, alas! they were all ladies and chivalry forbade him to touch the weaker sex. He also wounded the old tusker and got both barrels into him, but the tusker got clean away and could not be found. He speaks enthusiastically of the kindness he has received in Sungei Ujong and Jelobu. Lieuts. Talbot and Long are going to visit Selangor and thereafter Perak. The former speaks of the Peninsula as capital shooting ground, and he wonders that more men do not find their way here.

Mr. Brady will give his farewell concert, in aid of the funds of the Kowloon Institute, on the 17th inst. During his short residence in the colony Mr. Brady has appeared over a hundred times at entertainments of one kind and another and each appearance has added to his popularity. It is seldom that an amateur has in combination the will and ability to contribute so freely to the public amusement as the accomplished and versatile Mr. Brady. Those who possess the ability sometimes lack the will, while those who possess the will often lack the ability. Mr. Brady, however, is always able and willing, and on several occasions he has given monologue entertainments, keeping the audience interested and amused for a whole evening without any assistance. On the occasion of his farewell appearance everyone will wish to be present to give him a good send-off, and had therefore better avoid making other engagements for the 17th. Mr. Brady leaves for Batavia on the 21st.

At the Police Court on Friday, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Thomas David Stevens, a private in the Rifle Brigade, was charged with assaulting a ricksha coolie. The complainant said that on Thursday afternoon the defendant and two comrades came out of the Bay View Hotel, when defendant struck him over the eye with his stick, inflicting a severe cut. No provocation was given, and when defendant got into a ricksha he was driven to Wanchai police station. Defendant denied the assault. The complainant "might have been struck right enough," but there were twenty soldiers there at the time. He called a witness, who said he did not see Stevens strike the coolie. The constable in charge of the case said the complainant made several conflicting statements at the station, and in the morning he asked where the affair happened. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$3, and ordered defendant to give \$1 compensation to the coolie; in default fourteen days. Captain Stewart said the defendant's character was indifferent.



## CHUNGKING.

12th July.

Owing to an accident to the propeller shaft the departure of the *Bisagno* for Bombay has been delayed. She will go into dock for repairs.

A boat race between a crew of the Royal Artillery and a crew of the Rifle Brigade was decided on Monday. The Royal Artillery won by about half a length after a very exciting race.

The British Consul at Batavia has sent to the Hongkong Government the following extract from a communication received by him from the Governor-General of Netherlands India:—"A Pasteur Institute has been opened here at Weltevreden, in which free medical treatment may be obtained by those suffering from hydrophobia consequent upon the bite of a mad dog; not only the inhabitants of this colony, but also those of foreign colonies who care to undergo it."

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, 1895, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	1,322,060	1,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	4,845,559	2,500,000
National Bank of China, Ltd.	363,606	201,600
	\$6,531,225	\$3,701,600

Another bit of smart work has been performed by our local Dock Company. The N.D.L. steamer *Preussen*, of 5,615 tons register, was put into the No. 1 dock at Kowloon on Thursday night, the 1st inst., at 7.30. The vessel's bottom thoroughly cleaned and two coats of Rahtjen's patent composition put on from load line to keel, and the vessel floated ready for undocking at 3 p.m. on the 2nd inst., or 13½ hours from the time the vessel was in dock until she was afloat and ready to go out again. This we think will bear favourable comparison with any part of the world. The *Preussen* sailed at 5 p.m. on Friday for Shanghai.

We hear that Mr. Xavier, a native of Macao but a Frenchman by naturalisation, who has been interpreter to the French Consulate at Canton for a year or two and for one year acted as Vice-Consul, has recently been appointed to the Consular Service on the Tonkin frontier. Just before he left for Tonkin a telegram was received to hurry him down, to join the commission for the delimitation of the new frontier. He is a useful man for the service, speaking as he does English, French, Annamite, and several dialects of Chinese, including Mandarin, and reading and writing Chinese also. He was all through the Tonkin war of 1884-5 and has received numerous decorations from the French Government.

The small steamer *Ningpo* has been lying idle at Canton since her return from her attempt to take supplies of ammunition to the Black Flags in Formosa. It seems she has been taken over entirely from her original owners and the official having charge of her is thinking of running her with passengers and cargo between Canton and Suifu (a place on the West Coast, a little to the westward of St. John's Island), calling at some of the larger towns en route. About half the trip can be taken via the numerous branches of the West River and then there is a sheltered run inside of the islands for about half of the coast journey. There is already a large junk towed by a steam launch running on this route. She has been on the run for a year or two and unlike all other junks towing out of Canton she is a regular sea going craft. As the trip is a long one, occupying about ten days there and back, the junk carries for the use of the launch a quantity of coal, which may be seen on her deck when leaving Canton. No doubt the *Ningpo* would do well on the run, but she would, we believe, run nominally as a Government despatch boat. The ammunition which was landed at Canton from the *Ningpo* after her failure to take it to Formosa was sent on to Foochow some weeks ago by the last gunboat which brought down disbanded troops from there. Possibly it was intended to be shipped to Formosa by junks from that part of the coast.

Messrs. Kanazawa Nisaku and Yamanobe Takeo of the Hirano and Osaka Cotton Mills respectively are reported to have been elected as delegates to proceed to China and investigate all matters relating to the proposed cotton mill near Shanghai.

To-day we hear the yamen is petitioning the Emperor to let the Taotai remain here, so we hope he may, for it was rather crushing to hear that he, who has done all in his power to maintain order here, was summoned to Peking, while Chengtu was once again placarded with hostile announcements. The Viceroy is about to come from there here and we wonder who may not follow in his train. The examinations will now take place in another fortnight. Can it really be true, as we are told, that 20,000 young men will compete? If so, what may we not expect? It will certainly be a relief to us as well as to them when these young men have been examined and gone home. Already, however, some of the missionaries say Chinese are coming to their guest-rooms and dispensary as usual, and the only inconvenience we are conscious of is that people will not work for us, or sell to us, unless they see our money first. They say we are going to be driven out, and then they will never get paid. There is another inconvenience—constant alarms about robbers and bad characters who seem to be reconnoitring our abode very thoroughly.

Some more fugitives have arrived here, Dr. and Mrs. Squire, and Miss Hol from Kiating, all of the China Inland Mission. The former were away in the country when the trouble commenced. Some one told them they must get home, or they would be killed, and before they started in their boat they saw some twenty men along the banks of the river evidently with hostile intent. Arrived at Kiating they asked their captain to take them to the most convenient gate for their mission premises, not having an idea the rest of the mission were no longer there. Arrived there the captain ordered them to go ashore. This they wished to do, but were surprised to be ordered. One of the men on the boat had made them feel uncomfortable from the first because he had silken trousers, and altogether seemed above being a boatman. Now on looking outside the cabin they saw him before the door not only with his silk trousers, but with a drawn sword in his hand. However, he did not use it. Finding a very hostile crowd they tried to gain a refuge at the likin station, but only to be refused. Then the unfortunate man taking his child in his arms, and his wife by the hand, they ran for it through the mob. We do not hear that the people nearly tore him in two as they did another much respected member of his Mission, catching hold of both ends of his girdle. But it was running the gauntlet till the whole mission station found themselves happily together in the yamen, where the others yet remain, very well treated, but still unable to return to their home.

The lady's is a pleasant story. She and two other ladies found their house attacked, and again a man with a drawn sword, one of the rioters. He brandished it, then stooping down, proceeded to sharpen it on the flat stone in front of their house, calling out to the rioters that these were good women, and that he—he with his sword—forbade them to touch them. At last the crowd fell back sufficiently for one of the ladies to venture out with her Chinese woman, and go to the yamen, but only to be refused admission, on which the Chinese woman, who knew that rulers are the fathers of their people, and every yamen a refuge, raised up a loud crying, saying they would not go away, but would die there at the gates, if not admitted. So at last they gained an entrance, and found the poor official inside, too trembling with fear to send help to the others. However, the man with the sword was not done yet, he not only got chairs for the other two ladies, but when the chair coolies proceeded to ask exorbitant fares he seems to have bargained with them. The most amusing escapes however, are of the man who, having taken refuge from his own burning mission in a doctor's house, was wrapped up in a Chinese hood, supported on the shoulders of two men to the doctor's door, and there as a dying man confided to the tender care of the chair coolies to guard against any breath of air penetrating within his curtains until they could deliver the poor invalid at the yamen; or that of the other who, after his eleven days' detention, having a five days' journey to make to his lonely out-station, and his probably most anxious wife, was disguised as an official going out to meet the incoming Viceroy, and

with blue glasses, official cap, high boots, etc., was bidden to descend only at *kungkuan*, not at inns. His *cortage* made such an effect as almost to provoke a tumult at his quiet station. And after all he had a fair moustache which it would seem as if he might have dyed, when the officials were taking such pains to make him pass muster as a Chinaman.

Yet ought we to disguise ourselves, if necessary, in the west of China. Has it come to that? The Chinese have made plenty of English and American men and women and children run before them in the last month and a half. And the more they make run the more natural they must think it to make us do so. What puzzles us is, it began a month and a half ago, and we do not yet hear of anything being done to make us safer. One still has to depend upon one's own revolver, or one's own hiding, or running powers. If only a party of bluejackets or half-a-dozen marines from H.M.S. *Esk* could come here, or even be talked of as coming, we should not feel so mean; if we could ever hear that any Power had demanded the head of everyone knows who, the chief offender. As it is, no one has been killed yet, though the man who got over the side of his boat, and hung on underneath whilst armed men prodded for him with long spears seems to have been in some danger. But can any rioters (?) be kept so well in hand, that life will remain safe, if this state of things continues? There is many a Church missionary in a lonely out-station, who seems to me to need our prayers just now. A trifle, a mere nothing, might rouse the people against him and his wife. Probably even here we all feel obliged to be more conciliatory than usual, and when in the country we send out invitations to dinner, we add: "Bring a gun with you, please," yet with no thought of game.

The most amusing thing is the way we all forecast our riot. The Customs have decided it is to occur after office hours, at least with sufficient notice to allow them to make a for y minutes' chair journey from their office to the Commissioner's house, which alone they mean to defend. The outdoor staff to join their chiefs must have at least half an hour additional to cross the Yangtze, then right across the city to its most distant upper corner to the Commissioner's. The Consul is to make a twenty minutes' journey to the same removed point. They especially do not invite women and children to join them there. So meanwhile these latter will be making their way under the escort of their men relations, if they have any, to the Taotai's yamen rather near the abandoned Customs office. However determined the hardy combatants may be, it seems to me if they thus cross the other set and see fellow-country women and children being hustled by an infuriated mob they must pause to defend them, instead of making their way to the predestined point, while it seems hard to imagine any mob waiting till precisely a quarter before five—when they would naturally be there—in order to attack. In like manner even those missionary ladies, who, having engaged a boat when everyone was leaving the place, had kept it on to have it ready, and thus escape the trials of refuting in a yamen, may—if there be a riot—and a general *saave qui pent*, easily find themselves disappointed, and that their boat has mistaken some other foreigners for themselves. Yet what better can we all do under the very peculiar circumstances of the port in which no provision whatever for the safety of the residents has even been allowed to be made by Government? Sir John Walsham said the time for concessions was gone by. If a Minister could even undertake the many chances of a journey here he would probably come to a very different opinion. Meanwhile we all have Chinese clothes handy—to escape in if necessary.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The British barque *Atlantic*, which was on a voyage to Newchwang, put into Shanghai on the 26th July in distress, having been on the rocks at Shawsishan. When she arrived in port she was making water at the rate of four inches and a half an hour.

The *Asahi Shimbun* reports that the N.Y.K. lost over 130,000 yen on the Bombay line last year. In spite of the steady increase in demand for cotton in Japan the Company is described as



unable to put any additional steamer on the line unless a subsidy is made by the Government. On the other hand, American cotton is again increasingly imported. In 1892, 12,056,860 *kin* of American cotton were imported; in 1893, 6,160,340 *kin* only; and in 1894, 9,185,290 *kin*. American cotton, continues the native paper, is best suited for spinning fine yarns, and fine yarns are now increasingly demanded. Therefore, the import of American cotton will assuredly increase year by year. At present the cotton is first taken to England and then brought to Japan, the freight expenses being thus considerably augmented. It is reported, however, so our contemporary hears, that there is a scheme afloat for constructing a trunk railroad to the Pacific coast of Mexico. When this scheme is carried out the time is arrived for the N.Y.K. to open a line to America and to bring cotton direct into Japan. Persons interested in shipping and mill industries are said to be already in treaty with this end in view.—*I yogo News*.

## COMMERCIAL.

TEA.  
EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Canton and Macho.....	2,996,796	2,280,336
Foochow .....	8,436,197	8,530,894
Shanghai and Hankow .....	11,480,835	11,100,403
	22,913,828	21,911,633

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96. lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Amoy .....	4,084,742	3,577,740
Foochow .....	2,634,556	2,735,162
Shanghai .....	8,067,173	7,618,409
	14,786,471	13,931,311

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai .....	26,676,398	22,521,578

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Yokohama .....	16,603,615	14,595,851
Kobe .....	7,077,501	7,663,393
	23,681,116	22,259,244

## SILK.

SHANGHAI, 1st August.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's Circular.—London telegrams dated 30th July report that market "quiet." The following quotations are given: Gold Kiling at 7/9, Blue Elephant at 10/3. Raw Silk.—A moderate business has been going on during the past week, but buying has been in a few hands. Holders generally are very firm. Tsatlees.—About 300 bales have changed hands on the basis of Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 335, Mountain 4 at Tls. 270, and Bird Chunling at Tls. 395. To-day Tls. 335 has been refused for Gold Kiling. Taysaams.—The demand has fallen off, and the only transaction reported was a purchase of Green Kahings Cicada 1 at Tls. 368½. Yellow Silk.—Are in steady demand with a slightly upward tendency. Arrivals, as per Customs returns from the 25th to the 31st ult., are 1,587 bales of White, 335 bales of Yellow, and 160 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—Re-reels Market 4 have been dealt in to a moderate extent at Tls. 340. Nothing to report about Filatures. Wild Silk.—Is unaltered in price. A small parcel was taken at Tls. 142½. Waste Silk.—Curries have led to large transactions at advancing rates, viz, Tls. 60 for 60 per cent. No. 1, 30 per cent. No. 2, 10 per cent. No. 3, and Tls. 67 for No. 1 alone. About one half of the crop is now sold. All classes of Frisonets are held firmly at prices which buyers are unable to pay, and business has therefore been very small. A parcel of Tussah Waste 1 and 2 has changed hands at Tls. 25½ and Tls. 21½ respectively. Gum Wastes are in small supply, and arrivals come forward slowly. Poongees.—Nothing doing.

Purchases include:—Tsatlees.—Black Lion 2 at Tls. 500, Bird Chunling at Tls. 395, do. Seeling at Tls. 345, Mountain 4 at Tls. 370, Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 335. Hangchow Tsatlees.—Lan-hock at Tls. 322½. Taysaam.—Green Kahing Ci-

cada 1 at Tls. 368½. Yellow Silk.—Shantung Skeins Gold Tiger 1 at Tls. 317½, do. do. at Tls. 277½, Mienchow at Tls. 257½, Meeyang at Tls. 218½ to Tls. 220, Fooyung at Tls. 200½ to Tls. 212½, Szechong at Tls. 171½, Wongchow at Tls. 185. Re-reels.—Market No. 4 at Tls. 340. Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw at Tls. 142½.

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96 bales.	1894-95 bales.
Shanghai .....	12,833	5,091
Canton .....	2,887	1,373
Yokohama .....	460	—
	16,180	6,464

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96 bales.	1894-95 bales.
Canton .....	2,349	1,760
Shanghai .....	2,036	497
Yokohama .....	876	—
	5,261	2,257

## CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 6th August.—Stocks are small and there has, once more, been a great jump in prices, the market closing firm. Quotations for Formosa are \$79.00 to \$79.50. During the past week sales have been 120 piculs.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 6th August.—There has been little alteration during the past week, but the market is if anything a shade firmer. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.23 to 7.25 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.81 to 6.84 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.75 to 4.77 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.63 to 4.65 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.18 to 7.20 "
do. " 2, White...	6.75 to 6.77 "
do. " 1, Brown...	4.45 to 4.47 "
Swatow, No. 2, Brown...	4.38 to 4.40 "
Foochow Sugar Candy .....	10.01 to 10.07 "
Shekloong " .....	8.95 to 7.98 "

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The British steamer *Bullmouth*, Hongkong to London, 23rd August, took:—100 rolls Matting; for London option Hamburg:—20 cases Bristles; for Hamburg:—621 bags Chardust, 250 cases Cassia, 200 bales Feathers, and 10 bales Black Bamboos.

The P. & O. steamer *Japan*, Hongkong to London, 27th July, took:—126 bales Waste Silk, 217 bales Canes, 8 cases Silk Piece Goods, 24 cases Chinaware, 80 rolls Matting, 32 cases Bristles, 1 case Cigars, 50 casks Preserves, 100 packages Tea, and 14,332 boxes Tea (52,404 lbs. Congou, 239,610 lbs. Scented Caper, 9,874 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe); for Marseilles:—42 bales Hemp; for Buenos Ayres:—800 packages Tea; for Rotterdam:—1 case Merchandise.

The P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*, Hongkong to London, 1st August, took:—83 cases Lily Bulbs, 170 rolls Mats, 5 cases Bristles, 3 cases Silk Piece Goods, 31 boxes Chinaware, and 3 packages Sundries; for France:—182 packages Tea, 192 bales Fine Silk, 292 bales Pierced Cocoons, and 4 cases Silk Piece Goods.

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 6th August.—Bengal.—A further decline has taken place in prices during the period under review. New Patna has dropped to \$690, and New Benares to \$680. There have been no transactions in Old drug, and quotations are nominally \$710 for Patna and \$685 for Benares.

Malwa.—Business has been very quiet during the past week and quotations remain unchanged. The following are the latest figures:—

New .....	\$690 with advance of 0 to 3½ cts.
Old (2 years) .....	\$710 " 3 to 2½ "
Older .....	\$730 " 0 to 2 "

Persian.—The market has remained inactive throughout the interval and no change in rates has taken place. Oily closes at \$690 to \$720 and Paper wrapped at \$750 to \$820 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna .....	2,200 chests.
Old Patna .....	75 "
New Benares .....	510 "
Old Benares .....	340 "
Malwa .....	655 "
Persian .....	880 "

## COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aug. 1	705	710	697½	695	690	710/730
Aug. 2	702½	710	695	690	690	710/730
Aug. 3	700	710	694	685	690	710/730
Aug. 4	695	710	685	685	690	710/730
Aug. 5	692½	710	682½	685	690	710/730
Aug. 6	690	710	680	685	690	710/730

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 6th August.—The demand has continued and prices have again advanced. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul.
Saigon, Ordinary .....	\$2.02 to 2.05
" Round, good quality .....	2.32 to 2.35
" Long .....	2.44 to 2.46
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.05 to 2.08
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	2.45 to 2.48
Siam White .....	2.95 to 2.97
" Fine Cargo .....	3.13 to 3.16

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th August.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—*Bombay Yarn*—660 bales No. 10 at \$64 to \$73, 395 bales No. 12 at \$68 to \$75.50, 150 bales No. 16 at \$77.50, to \$81.50, 425 bales No. 20 at \$79.50 to \$84.50, *Grey Shirtings*—500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.05, 750 pieces Blue 5 Men at \$3.67½, 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$2.30. *White Shirtings*—250 S. Q. at \$4, 250 pieces S. S. at \$4.25, 250 pieces Carriage at \$4.05, 250 pieces No. 900 at \$3.80, 250 pieces Gold Joss at \$2.15. *T-Cloths*—375 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. 4 Stags at \$2.10, 1,500 pieces 8 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.52½, 300 pieces W. at \$2.67½, 600 8 lbs. V. V. at \$2.72½, 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Gold Dragon at \$2.15, 300 pieces 8 lbs. 4 Dragon and Flag at \$2.30, 300 pieces Mex. Hunter and S.C.C. at \$2.80. *Spanish Stripes*—120 pieces German S. and G. at \$1.10. *Camlets*—200 pieces Goose and Stag assorted at \$13.75, 200 pieces 9 Birds at \$12.60.

METALS.—*Lead*—840 piculs Australia at \$6.30. *Tin*—100 slabs Siam at \$36, 100 slabs Foong Chai \$36.50. *Tinplates*—1,000 boxes at \$5.10 to \$5.25.

## COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20 .....	\$60.00 to \$85.50
English—Nos. 16 to 24 .....	95.00 to 99.00
" 22 to 24 .....	96.00 to 102.00
" 28 to 32 .....	104.00 to 109.00
" 38 to 42 .....	115.00 to 123.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs. ....	1.25 to 1.35
7lbs. ....	1.70 to 2.00
8.4 lbs. ....	1.90 to 2.90
9 to 10 lbs. ....	3.10 to 3.75
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. ....	2.00 to 2.25
58 to 60 " .....	2.40 to 3.00
64 to 66 " .....	3.10 to 3.50
Fine .....	3.80 to 6.30
Book-folds .....	2.80 to 5.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards .....	0.58 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. ....	1.30 to 1.35
7lbs. (32 " ) .....	1.72 to 1.90
6lbs. (32 " ) .....	1.50 to 1.60
7lbs. (32 " ) .....	1.95 to 2.20
8 to 8½lbs. (36 in.) .....	2.15 to 2.90
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14lbs. ....	3.00 to 4.10

## FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs. ....	1.25 to 2.65
Brocades—Dyed .....	3.65 to 4.50
per yard	
Damasks .....	0.12 to 0.16
Chintzes—Assorted .....	0.07 to 0.11
Velvets—Black, 22 in. ....	0.20 to 0.30
Velveteens—18 in. ....	0.17 to 0.20
per dozen	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk .....	0.40 to 0.80

## WOOLLENS

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. ....	0.55 to 0.85
German .....	0.95 to 1.10
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. ....	1.20 to 2.60
per piece	
Long Ells—Scarlet .....	6.30 to 7.40
Assorted .....	6.40 to 7.50
Camlets—Assorted .....	18.00 to 29.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted } .....	13.50 to 21.00
Orleans—Plain .....	3.70 to 4.90
per pair	
Blankets—8 to 12lbs. ....	4.50 to 9.00



## METALS

	per picul	
Iron—Nail Rod .....	2.85 to 2.90	
Square, Flat Round Bar.....	2.85 to 2.90	
Swedish Bar .....	4.40 to —	
Small Round Rod.....	3.00 to 3.05	
Hoop .....	4.25 to 4.30	
Old Wire Rope .....	3.00 to —	
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	6.20 to —	
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/28 oz.	25.50 to —	
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	24.50 to —	
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	24.50 to —	
Japan Copper Slabs .....	23.50 to —	
do. Tiles .....	23.50 to —	
Tin .....	36.50 to —	
Tin-Plates.....	5.20 to —	
Steel .....	5.00 to —	
SUNDRIES	per picul	
Quicksilver.....	119.50 to —	
Window Glass .....	3.20 to —	
Kerosene Oil.....	2.03 to —	

SHANGHAI, 2nd August.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's report.)—The expected boom in our market still remains in anticipation, its advent most likely being delayed by the extreme heat now prevailing here, which certainly is not conducive to any superfluous display of energy. The indications, however, of a large business pending are very strong, and are assisted by the weaker exchange to a considerable extent. The business transacted during the interval, although small, shows a great steadiness, and importers are unanimous in their praise of the manner in which deliveries are going on. The current demand is good for most markets, but the bulk of the supplies coming forward have already been placed, and would-be buyers, therefore, find it difficult to fill their wants, all of which makes it appear very probable that further orders for the autumn trade must be forthcoming very shortly. From the enquiries, too, it is evident that the New Year trade is also beginning to occupy the serious attention of intending buyers, and they are busily watching the most favourable opportunity to go in, but in the meantime display a most unusual anxiety concerning the probable extent of the new cotton crop in the States, as if to regulate their orders according to that. Several parts of the country are seriously feeling the effects of the late war, pestilence and famine accelerating the devastation that was already wrought, making it really marvellous how the trade is as good as it is. Advice from Tientsin, however, are very favourable, and all danger from the drought that was impending appears to have passed away. The trade with Newchwang is not recovering as rapidly as could be wished, this new claim on the part of Japan of £7,500,000 for evacuating that part of the country no doubt being the cause of the delay in the withdrawal of their troops.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report)—2nd August:—A spell of severe heat has set in and as usual at such times, dealers prefer to wait for cooler times, so as to avoid having to repent transactions entered on with hot heads. News from Newchwang is rather discouraging and the metal dealers express little hope of substantial improvement before next native New Year (February, 1896). Very little has been booked this week for future arrival, cable transactions being almost nil. Lead.—Some 500 tons L. B. and Australian have changed hands at Tls. 4.70 to Tls. 4.90 and an improved tone is noticeable. Sales of Australian are increasing and L. B. no longer monopolises the large share of the trade that it did. Iron, &c.—A contract for 200 tons "Goffin" Nailroads has been booked at 103/ c.i.f. and com. per ton for arrival 4 months, and 200 tons Sohler Exp. have been sold, "to arrive," at 101/ c.i.f. and c., 80 tons Old Wire Rope, broken, have been sold at 82½ cands. per picul; the market for Scrap is very quiet, but values are virtually unchanged.

TUESDAY, 6th August.  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.  
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	2 13
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2 13
Bank Bills, at 30 day's sight .....	2 13
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	2 2
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	2 24
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....	2 24
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2.70
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	2.76

ON GERMANY.—	
On Demand .....	2.18
ON NEW YORK.—	
Banks Bills, on demand .....	52½
Credits, 60 day's sight .....	53½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	195½
Bank, on demand .....	195½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	195½
Bank, on demand .....	195½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Banks, at sight .....	71½
Private, 30 day's sight .....	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand .....	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand .....	4½ % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand .....	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....	\$9.14
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....	47.70

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 6th August.—Although we have no important business to report, the market has ruled very strong and rates in most cases show a marked improvement. Market closes strong with an upward tendency.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai in the early part of the week under review ruled weak and small lots changed hands at 180 per cent. prem; later, however, a demand from the North and London at 181 failed to bring out any shares and the rate rose rapidly to 183 without business; buyers rule the market at time of closing. Business for September has been done at very advanced rates and time shares are still wanted. National.—A small parcel of London shares has changed hands at \$25½.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders are hardening and buyers at \$70 find it difficult to obtain shares. Unions are very firm and after sales at \$172½, \$174, and \$175 are in strong favour at latter rate. Cantons have improved to \$175 after small sales at \$172½ and \$173. Straits have changed hands at \$20 and are wanted at that rate. Other Marines have ruled quiet and we have no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled steady and are in favour at \$225. Chinas have improved their position and after sales at \$82 and \$82½, close firm at \$83.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have materially improved and have been in steady demand all the week, the demand resulting in sales at \$31½, \$32, \$32½, and \$33 cum dividend, at \$31½ and \$32½ ex dividend, and a firm closing market at \$32½ ex dividend. Indo-Chinas have been enquired for at \$46, but holders do not seem inclined to part at anything under \$48, and even at that rate only a few shares would probably be obtainable. Douglas's have again changed hands at \$53, but although we quote them sellers only a few shares are available at that rate, and the stock is likely to advance in the near future.

REFINERIES.—Completely neglected.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled very weak, offers to sell at \$4.75 and \$4.50 failing to meet with a response; this was probably attributable to the impending call of 25 cents per share (the last call), which has since been made, and to the temporary failure of the treatment of tailings by the cyanide process. At the time of writing a fairly favourable result of the ordinary monthly crushings (for July) has been received and the market shows some small signs of steadying. Balmorals have ruled neglected at \$5.90 with sellers and no buyers. Mining stock generally has ruled neglected, and we have nothing of importance to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks in the early part of the week continued quiet at 101; later, however, buyers came in, and clearing the market at that rate the price rose to 101½ (resulting in small sales), and finally to 102 and 102½ per cent. prem., at which rate buyers rule the market. Lands have jumped considerably and after sales at \$57½, \$58, and \$59, are enquired for at \$60 to \$60½, closing firm. H. G. Browns after a long period of inactivity have changed hands at \$4. Watsons are in request at \$9.75, but no shares are available and it is doubtful if an advance of 25 cents would bring out shares. Ices have found good investing buyers at \$83, and close steady with probable buyers.

## Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	183 p. et. pm.
China & Japan, pref.	...	nominal
Do. ordinary	21	nominal
Do. deferred	21	nominal
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares.....	28	\$25½, sales
Found. Shares...	21	\$26, sales
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10, sellers
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$4, sales
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	2
China Sugar .....	\$100	\$105
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	2 p. et. pm.
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co. ....	\$10	\$7
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$15
Green Island Cement	\$50	\$10½, sales & sellers
H. Brick & Cement.	\$12.50	\$7, sellers
H. & C. Bakery .....	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$110
Hongkong Electric...	\$8	\$5, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways.	\$100	\$70, buyers
Hongkong Hotel.....	\$50	6
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$83, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$40
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$13½, sales & buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	102½ p. et. prem., [buyers]
Insurance—		
Canton .....	\$50	\$175, sales
China Fire .....	\$20	\$83, buyers
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$70½, sales
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$225, buyers
North-China .....	\$25	Tls 190 buyers
Straits .....	\$10	20, buyers
Union .....	\$5	\$175, buyers
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$95, sellers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	\$50	\$60½, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	8
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$10½, sellers
West Point Buildg.	\$40	\$18½, sellers
Luzon Sugar .....	\$100	\$45
Mining—		
Charbonnages.....	Fcs. 500	\$125, sellers
Jelebu .....	\$5	\$3 40
New Balmoral.....	\$3	\$5.00, sellers
Punjom .....	\$33	\$4 50, sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.40
Rauls .....	13s. 10d	\$4.20, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila .....	\$50	\$62½
China Shippers.....	25	\$2.11, 6
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$53, sellers
H. Canton, & M.	\$20	\$32½, ex divt buyers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$46
W'chai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$37½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	9½, buyers

## HATLEY &amp; VERNON Share Brokers

SHANGHAI, 2nd August.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have changed hands for cash at 180 per cent. premium, and more are wanted. Business has been done at 190 per cent. premium for delivery at the end of October. There are buyers for November at that rate, but shares are held for 192 per cent. premium. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares were sold at Tls. 35, and are offering. China Mutual S. N. Preference shares changed hands at Tls. 50. Docks.—Business has been done in S. C. Farnham & Co. shares at Tls. 155 and Tls. 157½. Marine Insurance.—Union Insurance shares were placed at \$167, \$172, and \$175, and Yangtszes at \$95. The latter are offering at that rate. Straits are wanted at \$19. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires were sold at \$215 and Chinas at \$83. Wharves.—The Directors of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. have declared an interim dividend of 8 per cent. payable on the 12th current. Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were parted with at Tls. 162½, cum dividend. Miscellaneous.—China Sugar Refining shares are wanted at \$102½. Business was done in Shanghai Waterworks shares at Tls. 177½, J. Llewellyn & Co. shares at \$30, Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares at Tls. 48, Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 110 to Tls. 125 for cash and Tls. 115, Tls. 117½, and Tls. 125 for delivery on the 31st current, and Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 250 cash.

Quotations are:—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—186 per cent. prem.  
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.  
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.  
National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—Nominal.  
National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—Nominal.  
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—Nom.  
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 135 per sh.  
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 35 per sh.  
China Mutual S. N. Co.—Tls. 50 per share.



Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—T. Tls. 70 per sh.  
 Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share.  
 Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share.  
 Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.  
 Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 165 per share.  
 S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 157½ per share.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—104 per cent. premium.  
 China 'Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$66 per sh.  
 North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 193 per share.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$175 per share.  
 Yangtze Insee. Assocn., Ltd.—\$95 per share.  
 Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$160 per share.  
 Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$19 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—215 per sh.  
 China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$83 per share.  
 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 300 per share.  
 Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 50 per share.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$41 per share.  
 Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 4 per share.  
 Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$5½ per share.  
 Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1.70 per share.  
 Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.30 per sh.  
 Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share.  
 Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 162½ per share.  
 Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 135 per sh.  
 Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 211 per share.  
 Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share.  
 Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 177 p. sh.  
 Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 30 p. sh.  
 China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$102½ per sh.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share.  
 Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$20 per share.  
 Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 37.10 per share.  
 Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$59½ per share.  
 J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$30 per share.  
 Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 48 per sh.  
 Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 24 per share.  
 Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 125 per sh.  
 Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 250 per share.  
 Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Funder's—Nominal.  
 Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 117½ per share.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$9½ per share.  
 Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—£1.  
 Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.50.  
 Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd. Tls. 27.50.  
 China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.  
 Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 12.  
 Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—Tls. 251½ (a).  
 Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Nominal.  
 Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).  
 Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 93.  
 (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For **LVNCHOW** (str.), *Radnorshire* (str.),  
*Aden* (str.), *Kaiser-i-Hind* (str.), *Orestes* (str.),  
*Spondilus* (str.).  
 For **HAVRE** and **LONDON**.—*Glenfruin* (str.).  
 For **BREMEN**.—*Preussen* (str.).  
 For **VANCOUVER**.—*Empress of China* (str.).  
 For **SAN FRANCISCO**.—*Lyndhurst*, *Coptic* (str.),  
*City of Rio de Janeiro* (str.).  
 For **PORTLAND**.—*Chittagong* (str.).  
 For **NEW YORK**.—*George F. Manson Belmont*,  
*Fohng Suey*, *Siam*, *Fort Stuart*, *Anandale* (str.),  
*Benmohr* (str.), *George S. Homer*, *P. N. Blanchard*.  
 For **AUSTRALIA**.—*Chingtu* (str.), *Airlie* (str.).

## TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 2nd August.—(From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—Nothing has occurred during the past fortnight of any particular interest to shippers homeward, and rates by steamer remain unaltered for every direction. General cargo continues scarce for London and New York, but large quantities of tea continue to go forward by every opportunity for the latter port, both *via* Suez and by Pacific Lines, and though rates for tea to Europe may appear somewhat high, yet departing steamers apparently receive sufficient support to strengthen the resolve to uphold rates as now quoted. By sailer to New York rates have further declined, and the small lots of cargo offering are eagerly taken at 21s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Rates of freight are:—From Shanghai to London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s. Waste silk 45s. Tea 55s.; Northern Continental ports, general cargo, 42s. 6d. Waste silk, 45s. Tea 55s.; New York, general cargo, 50s. Tea 45s.; New York *via* London, general cargo, 50s. Tea 55s.; Boston, general cargo,

52s. 6d.; Philadelphia, general cargo, 60s. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. From Shanghai to London, by Shell Line, general cargo, 40s. less 10 per cent.; Hamburg, general cargo, 35s. net; New York, general cargo, 50s. less 10 per cent.; Havre, direct, general cargo, 37s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow, 35s.; general cargo, 40s. net; Marseilles, tallow, 35s.; general cargo, 37s. 6d. net. 45s. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York, by sail 21s. 5d. Coast rates are:—Chin-kiang to Whampoa, nothing doing. Moji to Shanghai, \$1.10 per ton coal. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1 per ton coal, nominal. Disengaged vessel in port.—*Vortigern*, British 4-m. barque, 2,496 tons register.

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

**July—**  
 31, Fram, Norwegian str., from Moji.  
 31, Aden, British str. from London.  
**August—**  
 1, Tamsui, British str. from Canton.  
 1, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.  
 1, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
 1, Siam, British str. from Saigon.  
 1, Tailee, German str., from Newchwang.  
 1, Holstein, German str. from Saigon.  
 1, Peiyang, German str., from Chefoo.  
 1, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.  
 1, Arroyo, British str., from Kobe.  
 2, Hong Leong, British str., from Singapore.  
 2, Glenorchy, British str., from London.  
 2, Maehew, British str., from Bangkok.  
 2, Tamar, British troopship, from Plymouth.  
 2, Taichow, British str., from Bangkok.  
 2, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 3, Lifoo, German str., from Canton.  
 3, Taisang, British str., from Canton.  
 3, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., from Kutchinotzu.  
 3, Glenartney, British str., from Shanghai.  
 3, F. P. Litchfield, Amr. bk., from N. Zealand.  
 3, Actic, Danish str., from Pakhoi.  
 3, Vindobona, Austrian str., from Kobe.  
 4, Brindisi, British str., from Bombay.  
 4, Kweiyang, British str., from Newchwang.  
 4, Kwongmo, British str., from Tamsui.  
 4, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 4, Lyeemooon, German str., from Canton.  
 4, Taurus, Norw. str., from Moji.  
 5, Tailee, German str., from Canton.  
 5, Hanoi, French str., from Hoihow.  
 5, Catherine Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.  
 5, Progress, German str., from Moji.  
 5, Myrmidon, British str., from Manchester.  
 5, Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.  
 5, Empr. of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.  
 5, Strathleven, British str., from Moro an.  
 6, Peiyang, German str., from Canton.  
 6, Taiyuan, British str., from Foochow.  
 6, Sydney, French str., from Marseilles.  
 6, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.  
 6, Yarra, French str., from Shanghai.  
 6, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., from San Francisco.

## August—DEPARTURES

1, Yuen-sang, British str., for Manila.  
 1, Alcedo, British str., for San Francisco.  
 1, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
 1, Rosetta, British str., for Europe.  
 1, Taisang, British str., for Canton.  
 1, Donar, German str., for Swatow.  
 1, Merioneth-shire, British str., for London.  
 1, Peiyang, German str., for Canton.  
 1, Sabine Rickmers, German str., for Saigon.  
 1, Tailee, German str., for Canton.  
 1, Tamsui, British str., for Shanghai.  
 1, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.  
 2, Progress, German str., for Swatow.  
 2, Hertha, German str., for Hamburg.  
 2, Hohenzollern, German str., for Yokohama.  
 2, Ancona, British str., for Yokohama.  
 2, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 2, Guthrie, British str., for Shanghai.  
 2, Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 2, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.  
 2, Telamon, British str., for London.  
 3, Centennial, Amr. ship, for Balt. more.  
 3, Aden, British str., for Shanghai.  
 3, Arroyo, British str., for Singapore.  
 3, Ask, Danish str., for Haiphong.  
 3, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 3, Hong Leong, British str., for Amoy.  
 3, Shantung, British str., for Singapore.  
 3, Transit, Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.  
 4, Glenartney, British str., for London.  
 4, Glenorchy, British str., for Shanghai.  
 4, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.

4, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 4, Marie Jebson, German str., for Saigon.  
 5, Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.  
 5, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.  
 5, Luebeck, German str., for Nagasaki.  
 5, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 5, Tritos, German str., for Kobe.  
 6, Linnet, British g.-bt., for Foochow.  
 6, Lifoo, German str., for Shanghai.  
 6, Actic, Danish str., for Pakhoi.  
 6, Breconshire, British str., for Yokohama.  
 6, Kwongwo, British str., for Amoy.  
 6, Lyeemooon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 6, Myrmidon, British str., for Shanghai.  
 6, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.  
 6, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.  
 6, Tailee, German str., for Saigon.  
 6, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Lycemooon*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. E. Miller, Mrs. Lehmann, and Master E. Herbst.  
 Per *Preussen*, str., from Bremen.—Messrs. Gracewood, B. Luckan, F. Wessel, F. Hartlep, A. H. Fester, and Harter.  
 Per *Taisang*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. P. F. B. Lake.  
 Per *Kong Beng*, str., from Bangkok.—Misses Bryne and Paine.  
 Per *Glenorchy*, str., from London.—Mrs. Skertchly, Mr. Ralph.  
 Per *Lord P. Litchfield*, barque, from New Zealand.—Mrs. Chadbourn.  
 Per *Glenartney*, steamer, from Shanghai for London.—Capt. R. H. Donaldson and Forester, Messrs. Chalmers, Youngson, Smith, Wilson, and McKenzie.  
 Per *Namoa*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. Thompson.  
 Per *Myrmidon*, str., from Manchester.—Mr. Forrest for Yokohama, and 130 Chinese.  
 Per *Mongkut*, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. J. S. Fairock.  
 Per *Catherine Apcar*, str., from Calcutta. &c.—Mrs. Boggs and infant, Miss Masson, and 477 Chinese.  
 Per *Hanoi*, str., from Hanoi.—Mr. Coytier.  
 Per *Empress of China*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Sir Fielding Clarke and Lady Clarke, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Boxshall, Mrs. MacCarthy and child, Mrs. Mast, Miss M. Mast, Miss D. Mast, Mrs. Lafrentz, Mrs. Hart and child, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Cantlie, General Del Kemper, Mr. E. Kemper, Capt. Owen, Dr. Graham, Col. Malley and son, Miss Illessatt, Miss Camp, Messrs. A. Craymer, A. H. Rennie, G. Raggi, H. Heen, A. P. MacEwen, H. Kinnear, I. Blackhall, and W. Wormwald.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Peru*, str., for Kobe.—Messrs. S. Hanisch and Ito. For San Francisco.—Messrs. A. W. Evans, Samuel S. Smith, and John Omahony.  
 Per *Rosetta*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Messrs. N. J. Ten Bosch, J. Paris, H. Wiechert, Mrs. A. M. Way. For Bombay.—Messrs. C. E. Mehta and Shapoorji Rustomjee. For London.—Mrs. H. Cornes, Mr. David Wood. From Shanghai for Adelaide.—Mr. A. S. Devenish. For London.—Messrs. W. Wilson and J. Smith. From Yokohama for Bombay.—Mr. P. W. Church.  
 Per *Yuen-sang*, str., for Manila.—Miss Prisca Ybarra, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire and 4 children, Messrs. Gray, M. Ryden, and L. Barretto.  
 Per *Haitan*, str., for Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Lan Su. For Amoy.—Revs. L. Gallo and J. M. Alvares.  
 Per *Hohenzollern*, str., for Yokohama from Hongkong.—Miss A. Cohn. From Bremen.—Mr. Ng Suga. From Southampton.—Mr. T. Gallaghen. For Hyogo from Bremen.—Mr. R. Fyhn.  
 Per *Preussen*, str., for Shanghai from Bremen.—Mrs. A. Wettroch, Mr. H. Hentog. From Southampton.—Messrs. H. Blechhynden and L. Glusmann. From Naple.—Mr. Carl Thiel. From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Spector, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Tung Lang.  
 Per *Kutsang*, str., for Singapore.—Miss H. Ayer. For Calcutta.—Acting-Corp. Lindsey.  
 Per *Hongkong*, str., for Haiphong.—Mr. Baduel Xavier.